RADIO-PERCEPTION

THE JOURNAL OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

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JOURNAL OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. XII No. 88 June, 1955

NOTICES

Members are reminded that, as stated in the December journal, an Endowment Fund has been started with a view to providing a source of capital for meeting the Society's running expenses. Contributions, however small, will be gratefully received.

* * * *

The following books have been added to the library :

Reboux Notre Sixième Sens, 247 pages, 1953

Compte-Rendu Analytique du Congrès International de Radiesthésie de Paris, May, 1954, 479 pages

Leprince L'Homeopathie, 176 pages, 1947

Alphabetical Index (duplicated) of Mr. Macbeth's Radiational Physics Notes

* * * *

The journal of the Radionic Association of Great Britain, *Radionic Therapy*, which is published four times a year, can be obtained from the Secretary and Treasurer, 38 Walton Street, S.W.3, at the cost of 1/6 per copy.

* * * *

A member resident overseas wishes to hear of a method for distinguishing between an object in the ground and its "remanence" after the object has been removed.

One method is given on pages 35 and 36 of Trinder's *Dowsing*. Any further information would be gratefully received by Mr. N. Ilangakoon, 15 Mahanuge Gardens, Colombo, 3, Ceylon.

* * * *

The title page and contents of Volume XI of *Radio-Perception* can be obtained gratis from the Editor on application.

* * * *

Contributions for the *Journal*, preferably in typescript, should be sent to the Editor at least five weeks before the first day of March, June, September and December, if they are to appear in the respective *Journals* for those months.

* * * *

The price of new *Journals* to members, in excess of the free number, and of back numbers, is 2/- and 1/6 respectively.

* * * *

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given, on request, to writers of articles in it, in addition to the usual copy.

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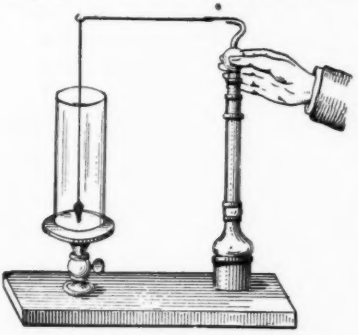
EARLY EXPERIMENTS WITH THE PENDULUM

In view of the discussions which still sometimes take place regarding the various movements of the pendulum and their dependence on muscular force, it seems not out of place to recall the experiments carried out over a hundred years ago by J. O. N. Rutter, of Black Rock, Brighton.

A brief reference is made to some of these experiments by Henri Mager in his book which was published in English under the title of *Water Diviners and Their Methods*, but some of the more significant experiments are not mentioned by him.

Rutter was an amateur scientist who took a particular interest in electrical phenomena when the science of electricity was still in its infancy. He was moreover a practical man and a pioneer in lighting by gas. He carried out experiments in his house at Black Rock, and received visits from well-known scientists, amongst whom was Baron von Reichenbach. He was the author of several books, one of which, entitled *Human Electricity*, was published in 1854, and it must have been from this book that Mager obtained his information.

The apparatus which Rutter designed for his experiments with the pendulum, called by him Magnetoscope, is illustrated on page 66 of *Water Diviners and Their Methods*.



Briefly, it consisted of a vertical mahogany pillar fixed to a platform of solid mahogany ; the top of the pillar ended in a brass cap from which projected a horizontal arm of brass. From the end of this arm an ebony ball was suspended by a single thread of unspun silk. Immediately below the pendulum was a disc, also of mahogany, covered by a piece of plate glass about 4½ inches in diameter. For protection from air currents and from the breath of observers, the disc and pendulum were surrounded by a glass cylinder.

In using the instrument the operator placed the thumb and forefinger of his right hand, one on each side of the brass ball, touching it loosely, with the hand open. Rutter took particular care to see that all parts of the apparatus were firmly fixed ; to ensure stability it was secured by clamps to a firm and level table in a room, the floor of which was comparatively free from vibration.

The results of the experiments he records, the operator being of the male sex, were as follows :

1. Merely touching the knob with thumb and forefinger as described above—clockwise gyration.

2. Touching as in 1, but with the operator's left hand in contact with the thumb of a male—forward oscillation.

3. As in 1, but touched by the forefinger of a male—transverse oscillation.

4. As in 1, but touched by the hand of a male—diagonal oscillation.

5. As in 1, but touched by the thumb of a female—transverse oscillation.

6. As in 1, touched by the forefinger of a female—forward oscillation.

7. As in 1, touched by the hand of a female—counter-clockwise gyration.

8. As in 1 ; when gyration was fully established, if gold, platinum, silver, copper or magnetised iron were held in the left hand—counter-clockwise elliptical gyration.

9. As in 1 ; when the end of a bar magnet, or a piece of ivory, a feather, a dead fly (in other words dead animal matter) were held in the left hand—pendulum stopped moving.

10. As in 1 ; when any number of persons, male and female, arranged themselves with sexes alternating and hands joined, left hand to right hand, starting from the left hand of the operator, the pendulum changed to diagonal oscillation when the remote person was a male and to counter-clockwise gyration when the remote person was a female.

11. As in 1 ; when the preceding experiment was varied by a number of persons joining hands one by one at intervals of about five or ten seconds, the pendulum acquired additional force in accordance with the increasing number of individuals. If the last person in the series touched the right hand of the operator, thus closing the circuit, the pendulum stopped.

12. As in 1 ; the operator standing on an insulated stool—the pendulum remained stationary. But when a piece of cotton thread was held in the operator's left hand with the other end on the floor, the pendulum took up clockwise gyration.

13. A bar magnet was placed on a meridian near the left hand of the operator—conditions as in 1. If the left hand was held two or three inches beyond the S. pole—there was clockwise gyration ; at the same distance from the E. side of the centre there was clockwise gyration ; at the same distance from the W. side—counter-clockwise gyration ; at the same distance from the N. pole—the pendulum stopped.

14. The same movements were produced when the hand was held in different positions near the head of a person of either sex. The front of the head corresponding to the N. pole of the magnet.

15. If a piece of quartz was laid on the left hand of the operator its longitudinal axis in line with and pointing towards the fingers —diagonal oscillation took place, right front and left rear.

16. With the position of the crystal reversed, its base towards the fingers—diagonal oscillation, left front and right rear, when laid across the hand, base towards the operator—counter-clockwise gyration; laid in the opposite direction—clockwise gyration.

17. When the crystal was held steadily between the thumb and finger of the operator's right hand and placed against the brass cap, the various movements of the pendulum as in 16 were produced by contact with the ends and sides of the crystal.

18. When the crystal was placed on a stand entirely detached from the table supporting the magnetoscope, very near to, but not in contact with the brass cap, and the right hand of the operator was laid on the crystal, the pendulum, starting from rest, began to move in one of the directions already indicated, according to which part of the crystal was directed towards the instrument.

Rutter stated that: "The last-mentioned experiments are exceedingly interesting; but require great care, quietness and attention. They admit of many variations with perfect crystals, as well as with native crystalline formations with metaliferous ores."

When experimenting with metals he found that the movements of the pendulum were irrespective of their quantity, the smallest identifiable particle causing its characteristic movement with unvarying constancy.

It is to be noted that in none of the experiments was the object placed *below* the bob of the pendulum, but that all effects were produced by the medium of the operator's hand. This supports the view that the effect of the numerous elaborate pendulums now on sale at high prices is in all probability mainly psychological.

If it be assumed that, although the contact of the operator's hand with the brass cap was extremely light, minute vibrations were caused, why should their nature be changed by human contact with the operator's other hand? Why, too, should a negative effect be produced by "closing the circuit" as recorded in 11? The effect of insulation in 12 is also interesting, as is also the amplifying effect produced by contact with a number of persons joining hands.

Concluding the account of his experiments, Rutter wrote: "Whether the motions of a pendulum, produced in the manner I have been describing, be truly and entirely electrical, or whether they be of a mixed character partly dependent on vitality, and partly on electricity, and which cannot be dissociated, is more than I will undertake to decide."

Have we got much further to-day?

INSTRUMENTAL RECORDING OF RADIONIC FIELDS

Further notes on the " Radio-electrometer "

BY J. CECIL MABY, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.A.S., B.S.D.

General Introduction

In a paper read before the Society in 1945 entitled " A New Force," Air Chief Marshal Lord Dowding described his preliminary observations on the spinning motions of light paper cylinders, balanced on needle points and enclosed in thin draught-proof cases, in response to supposed radiation from the human body, and also some unidentified geophysical or else weather field. Subsequently I published various interim notes on this type of detector, relative to radionic and dowsing problems. (See refs. at the end of this paper). " But such devices are by no means new," as Mr. M. J. Parkinson has so ably pointed out in his important and scholarly article in the last issue of *Radio-Perception*, which, I think, gives a most valuable survey of certain aspects of the subject that was badly needed.

Although the phenomenon in question and the basic apparatus required—the rotors can be made in various forms and variously pivoted, encased and controlled—are perfectly simple, the systematic observation of such reactions and their proper interpretation turned out to be both lengthy and complex. Hence, as it was evident that newcomers to the subject, trying to repeat such effects hastily or uncritically, were liable to confuse the issue, thus doing more harm than good to Radionics and Radiesthesia, I have refrained for no less than ten years from publishing a full account of the matter, as I myself see it. The time at length approaches, however, to do so ; and I am just starting to sort out all the accumulated data and records with a view to their full presentation in book form ; having lately built an automatic, photographic tape recorder capable of dealing with both transient, high-speed and also long-term, low-speed responses. The recorder will also make dual tracings, either of two matched radiometers of the above kind, side by side, or else of one radiometer and one other detector, such as a magnetometer, ordinary electrometer or ionisation counter. Inter-relationships can thus be demonstrated, when present, screening or neutralising devices tested, the effects of geophysical fields, weather fields, running water, moving objects generally, electric and magnetic machinery, or the field of the human body itself sorted out.

All the foregoing factors appear to be operative : hence the complexity of the subject and likelihood of misapprehension by anyone who is not prepared to devote a number of months or years to this special study. But the results appear to be perfectly repeatable and coherent, once the technique is understood and

the various factors have been separated—by no means an easy task, N.B. And the automatic records, as well as my accumulation of visually tabulated and graphed data appear to establish the validity and value of the method in several fields of research, particularly in Radiesthesia and Radionics. Therefore, despite the labour and time involved, I now feel amply repaid for an effort sustained almost continuously for some ten years, and would like to thank Lord Dowding and other earlier pioneers for their faith in this important phenomenon.

Furthermore, because their instrumental observations seem very definitely to have been due to the same basic phenomenon, not merely to genuine magnetic variations alone, I think the names and work of Baraduc, Fortin, Schmid, Mager, Hay, Mansfield and others should be duly honoured. Baraduc was interested in vitalistic fields or rays, and called his detector the " Biometer," whereas the rest were primarily concerned with disturbances of the earth's magnetic field by sunspots, weather changes, underground streams and so on. Mager gives a useful account of all this part of the subject in *Water Diviners and Their Methods* (English trans. G. Bell & Sons, Ltd., 1931). And some of these observations I myself repeated, but without coming to any final conclusions as to their exact causes, between 1933-38. (See *The Physics of the Divining Rod*, by J. C. Maby and T. B. Franklin, published by the same firm in 1939).

Causal Factors

Looking back to those earlier experiments and claims, I feel that far too little attention was paid to all those disturbing, often over-riding, factors, that have nothing to do with a flow of water nearby ; namely, the weather field, thermal reactions, magnetic storms, the psycho-radiant action of the human body itself, and even the motions of material bodies such as road, air and rail transport. For it now appears that the given responses—which are perfectly objective and *bona fides*—to, say, flowing water represent only one special instance of more general radionic fields due to *matter in motion relative to the detector.* And this type of field, as Franklin and I were able to demonstrate in the last war, can also be detected by the human dowser and by suitably designed and operated ionisation counters, the recordings of which run parallel to those now got by means of the " radio-electrometer," when both act coincidently at the same site and in similar orientation, etc.

Such methods, therefore, could not safely be applied specifically to the detection of running water or any other moving targets until the whole question of the basic nature of the reaction, the forms of screening available, and the effects of the weather, the observer himself and so forth had first been comprehended. That is why, as I explained in my paper at the 1950 Radionic and Radiesthetic Congress in London, I set myself the long and

often perplexing task of first analysing the numerous factors involved, and the best dimensions, forms and other operating conditions for such radiometers. For all these were found to be important.

Gradually the problem divided itself into these distinct, yet inter-related sections :—

1. The general geophysical and weather field, when perturbed.
2. The effect of the human operator and bystanders, if mobile tense or emotion. (*Cf.* work of L. E. Eeman, F. Cazzamalli, etc.).
3. Reactions to moving masses, such as road traffic and pedestrians nearby, also to trains and aircraft both near and far.
4. Electrostatic and electrometric factors generally, including earth-air charges at certain times and human contacts.
5. Artificial excitation and induction by electromagnetic machinery at short range.

Interpretations and Uses

The further questions then arose :—

(*a*) Could one generate and record such " radionic " fields or radiations artificially and to order ?

(*b*) Could one screen off or else damp out or " jam " such fields and/or rays by specific devices ?

(*c*) If there was any sort of wave radiation involved in the creation of these " fields of manifestation," with their concentric shells, rings, parallel bands and cardinal rays, polar reversals, phase shifts, etc. (see *The Physics of the Divining Rod* and other papers), could one define the origin and nature of the former in terms of classical physics, and could one also measure certain basic frequencies and wavelengths—if only of a secondary kind, such as " beats " and harmonics ?

The answers to all these queries, I am glad to say, seems to be YES. And the recent automatic photographic and tape records have done much to clarify the issue from all angles.

That being so, I firmly believe that the solution to the dowsing and radiesthetic-radionic problem has been considerably advanced, even though the precise nature of the assumed radiation (which seems to obey all the usual laws of electromagnetic optics) and its basic frequency range remain somewhat dubious still. Nor are any of the generally accepted methods, observations and hypotheses of the best physical dowsers and their investigators contradicted. They are, on the contrary, further vindicated. And a little more has been achieved, however uneasily, towards the provision of purely automatic and instrumental detection and recording techniques, as I hope the accompanying graphs and those given in my recent paper on Mr. W. G. Edwards' Radionic Screen (see refs. below) will show.

I will not say more in this Note as to detailed methods or theory, since these points have already been covered in a preliminary way in some of the papers listed below and will be fully described in my final monograph on these phenomena. But it will be seen from the text figures herewith and those previously printed in my paper in *B.S.D.J.* IX, 71, on "Radiographic Prospection for Underground Water," that this radiometric detection method, when properly used and recorded, is indeed capable of showing most, if not all, of the special effects that interest us ; *thus also establishing the objective reality of physical dowsing and radiesthesia.*

As for the weather field, the effects of electromagnetic machinery, emotional bystanders, conduction of some sort of energy by wires, etc., and its transmission "etherically" through space, or the special effect of water and other matter in motion, well these, too, are no invention on my part ! One has only to recollect the observations of almost all the early investigators, from Mesmer, Reichenbach, Maxwell, Boirac and Baraduc, up to Abrams, Boyd Eeman, Brunler, Wright, Lakhovsky, Regnault, Edwards, for instance, on the biological side, or of Mager, Voillaume, Fortin, Schmid, Turenne, Larvaron, Budgett, Franklin, de Vita, Pericas, Tchijevsky, von Pohl, Wüst, Wetzel and a host of others on the radiological and instrumental side, to realise that I am only endeavouring to confirm and elaborate in more certain detail what such pioneers have already noted and claimed in no uncertain terms.

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The Photographic Records

For the rest, as to the immediate subject of the present short paper, I think that the accompanying illustrations, which are typical of many hundreds of similar records, taken both visually and photographically or by automatic pen and tape recorder, will speak for themselves ; their explanation being, briefly, as given in the attached legends and as follows :—

Reading from above downwards, Plate I shows a few of the more general (repetitive) effects of weather on the geophysical-radionic field ; such as a near fade-out, an average well-balanced and moderately strong pulsatory field ; a positively biased field ; a negative ditto of increasing strength ; and a wavy effect, alternating above and below zero with wind.

Plate II shows the suppressed field of a snow blizzard ; the effect of a violent gale and its climax and decay (positively biased above the middle zero line) ; the effect of a nearby flow of piped water (amplifying the small, regular pulsations) ; the "FRABY" responses (big "kicks" at R-band positions or cardinal orientations) as an aircraft approached the detector ; and the typical effect of thundery or else snowy weather (strongly charged cloud masses, giving sudden changes of field strength or polar reversals).

Plate III shows the sensitising effect of air temperature rise in radiometer casing, with well-marked reactions (big kicks and waves on record) to the human body at short range, also typical response to a distant railway train ; the effect of heavy screening or else low temperature inside the instrument as compared with the unscreened or else high temperature response to the same (strong) geophysical field ; the fields due to pedestrians and passing cars at an " all-quiet " time, and of human emotional fields, acting from a distance ; and finally, examples of the sort of correlation to be got between two similar or dissimilar detectors.

Slight blurring at short pauses on the radiometer records results from a *vertical* pulsation of the rotor, mirror and light spot during strong field periods, or when there is a suppression of the *lateral* pulsations preceding a major excursion. Such pulsations (vertical component) averaged 16-20 per min. recently, but have been as high as 60-80 per min. on former occasions. Neither type of pulsation appears to depend only on the natural period of the rotor or the zero-restoring mechanism, nor on an innate periodic function of the counters or other forms of detector. And the vertical axis wobbles can be strong enough to throw the light spot off the camera slit, on occasion, thus producing a dotted trace when the paper speed is sufficiently high. . . . . Among other conditions, the flow field of water appears to favour this form of pulsation, so that an undulatory trace, like a damped sine wave, results if there is no slit before the photo paper and the vertical (small amplitude) and horizontal (large amplitude) pulsations are allowed to create a combined record. This effect is very striking at times.

Since this paper was drafted, a large number of automatic records have also been obtained by means of an improved ionisation counter technique (see *The Physics of the Divining Rod*, pp. 152-158), that are almost identical with those got by the radiometers.

Further details appear opposite the illustrations themselves, but it should be noted that the vertical amplitude of the tracings (at right angles to the horizontal time base, marked in mins.) represents *relative field strength at any instant.* This is, of course, in terms of angular deviation of the rotor element of the radiometer in a clockwise (" positive ") sense, above the zero line, or else anticlockwise (" negative "), if below the line. And the max. deflection, either way, allowed by the width of the recording paper and torsional control on the instrument was, in this case, 10 degs. of arc for all records shown.

In the case of another instrument, such as an ionisation counter, the discharge rate and/or electronic amplification, etc., are pre-set to show a proportionate amplitude on the records, for purposes of fair comparison. *But all such indications of field strength are*

purely relative, being controllable by various means of pre-setting instrumental sensitivity, much as a dowser can also pre-set his sensitivity with different rod tensions or friction grips. In the present case a rather low sensitivity setting was used, for recording purposes, that could readily be multiplied by a factor of × 10 or even × 100, say, if so desired, and it all depends upon the requirements of the experiment as to whether one uses a relatively low or high sensitivity setting. In general, a rather low sensitivity setting (instrument well " controlled ") is preferable, in order to cut out unwanted secondary and " background " effects ; and additional amplitude can easily be effected, if so desired, in the optical or else electronic set-up when making automatic records.

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Conclusion

The writer wishes to express his warmest thanks to Messrs. Tullis Russell Ltd., of Markinch, Fife, and Sir David Russell, LL.D., and Major D. Russell, M.C., for their generous and most needful financial assistance and encouragement in this work ; also to Major H. Hanbury Brown, R.E., and the Fundamental Research Centre, London, for expert technical assistance, at one stage, relative to automatic recording problems, though an alternative method had eventually to be adopted for reasons of economy and simplicity.

Automatic photographic recording at various paper speeds over a wide range has proved perfectly successful, and this has also vindicated the earlier visual observations and shown that, though the human field is one important factor, an *immobile and relaxed* operator, working at a quiet site, in no sense upsets the geophysical and weather records. But any mass of matter in relative motion, any electromagnetic disturbance, or even human emotions can and will do so, unless special screening precautions are applied.

The concordance between such radionic field states and human or animal psycho-somatic states (especially with weather sensitives, sick or old people), as stated by the writer in a recent lecture to the Medical Society for the Study of Radiesthesia, London, has likewise been further confirmed ; and it is believed that the general validity of these records and explanations can now be guaranteed.

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M. J. Parkinson—"Nothing New Under the Sun," *B.S.D.J.* XII, 87.

DESCRIPTIONS OF PLATES

Plate I. (General Effects)

1. *Fade-out of the general geophysical field*, as for fog, uniform low cloud and no wind, or else before a gale or snow blizzard. Makes one listless, drowsy and depressed as a rule.

2. *Normal, fairly well balanced, steady oscillatory field;* as in average bright, fresh, breezy weather. Makes one feel normal, active and well.

3. *Positive electrical bias of the general field* (note record *above* median zero line); as for very warm, humid and oppressive conditions—say, thawing snow. Makes one feel irritable and "muzzy," with tendency to aggravation of cardiac and respiratory disorders, headaches, giddiness, gastric upsets, rheumatism, etc.

4. *Negative electrical bias of general field* (record runs *below* zero line); as for dry, cold N. and E. winds, hard frost or incipient fog or snow: arrival of a "cold front" instead of a warm one (as in 3). Makes one shivery and restless (sleep disturbed), with tendency to cramps, indigestion, catarrh, dull headaches and general lowering of vitality.

5. *Undulatory field, with well defined rhythmic cycles;* typically associated with steady high winds. The strength of the pulsations usually increases with wind velocity, if weather clear and fine. Irregularity results from sudden gusts, rain, etc. Often invigorating, once conditions are steady, though one may become giddy, unsteady, restless and "nervy."

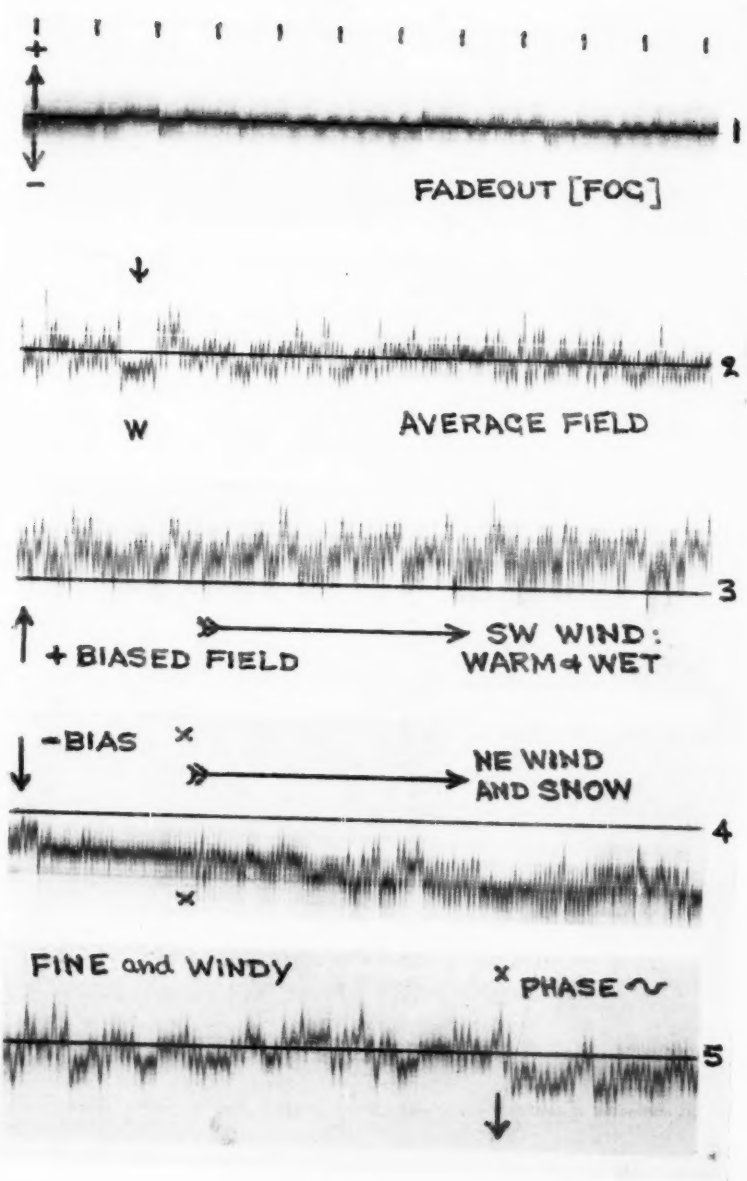
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PLATE I

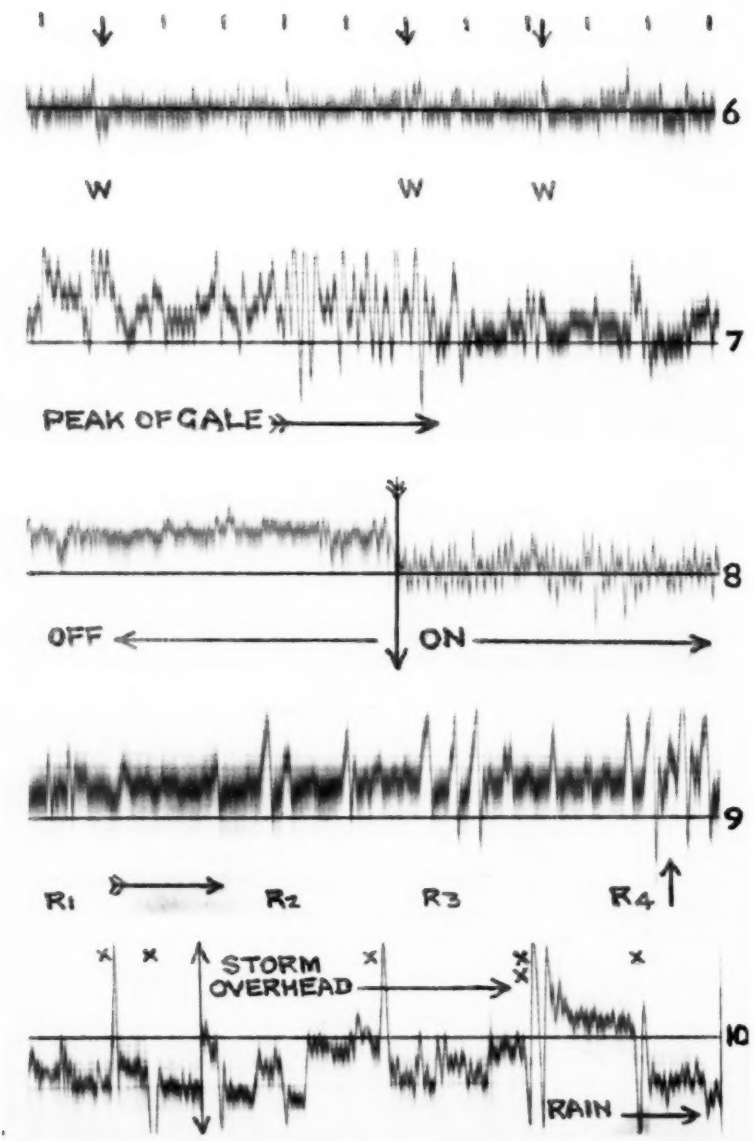

PLATE II

PLATE II. (Special Effects)

6. *Near fade-out with snow blizzard* from the N.E. (W=wind gust, unbalancing the field, as in record 2).

7. *Violent, warm, damp S.W. gale,* reaching sudden climax.

8. *The "flow field" effect of running water* (200 galls. per hr. in a pipe 18ft. overhead), as detected by dowsers. Note amplified oscillations and alteration in level (electrical bias) of record with flow.

9. *Responses to a slowly cruising aircraft* (R1-R4) as it arrives at certain critical "beat" distances and magnetic bearings relative to the detector. Similar effects are got from distant *railway trains,* up to several miles at quiet times, during a weather fade-out. Other moving objects, near and far, big and small, cause reactions proportional to their mass and proximity.

10. *Part of a record of a violent thunderstorm,* creating typically powerful, rectangular responses. X denotes lightning flash, one (XX) being directly overhead, followed by burst of heavy rain. This type of record always precedes electric storms, and, generally, *snow* storms. Powerful electric charges on moving cloud masses are responsible.

N.B.—The sharp "kicks" on record coincide with flashes, *and precede arrival of sound waves*—in this case thunder.

PLATE III. (Laboratory Tests)

11. A. *Effect on relative sensitivity of air temperature in the rotor housing.* Steady rise from 50-100 degs. F. over 8mins., then constant. Full sensitivity and steady temp. reached at first (large) arrow. B. Mid-section of record shows the perturbations due to the operator (1) moving to S.W. of the radiometer at 72cms. distance, (2) ditto N.E., (3) touching flex lead to instrument, (4) ditto, but tensing muscles, (5) pointing hand at same, muscles relaxed, (6) ditto with muscles tensed. Note that electric contact and tensing muscles and, still more so, pointing directly while tensed (or emotional) normally cause more reaction than mere motion or being at one of the "beat" distances, or when one's state is calm and relaxed. C. At high speed, shows *typical effect of a slow railway train due north of detector at* $1\frac{1}{2}$ *miles distance.*

12. *Records of stormy, physiologically disturbing weather field* (warm, damp S.W. wind): A. at min. and B. at max. sensitivity setting, in terms of temp. control, but with same mechanical restoring force for central zero control. Field fairly well balanced, with alternate +/— rotations. Note that the oscillations and waves of pulsation occur at room temp., granted a strong field, though of far smaller amplitude than in the second half of the record. *No observer was present on either occasion.*

13. Serialised records at a fairly quiet time, showing *effects of material motion in space and human emotion in time* :—A. Someone walking in room overhead; B. and D. all quiet locally apart from steady N.E. wind (neg. bias below line); C. Gust of violent wind, W., and then a passing motor car, M.; E. waves of response, X, X, X, with crisis at XX, of a baby with bad toothache, sitting still at about 15ft. distance, due east of detector. Otherwise a "quiet" field.

14. *Preliminary correlations* (typical of several tests) between : A A′—*two precisely matched radiometers*, both hermetically sealed and at equal air press. temp. and rel. humidity ; and B B′—*one radiometer* (B) *and my specially designed ionisation counter* (B′), which was previously applied to moving targets, etc., and which behaves very similarly to the radiometer in terms of relative sensitivity, summation of short-term impulses and inertial time-lag, if appropriately adjusted. In either case, N.B., *precise* space-time coincidence was not possible, but the paired instruments were arranged as coincidently as possible with respect to the local field (piped water flow of 200 g.p.h. vertically overhead at 18ft.), by means of similar orientation (upstream), in line, and one standing wavelength of the radionic field apart. The general meteorological-geophysical field at the time was suppressed near to a fadeout by heavy low cloud, no wind, and at 2 a.m. it was all quiet locally in other respects. Fairly high paper speed (see mid-line time intervals) and medium sensitivity settings were employed. . . . The general correlation as to mean pulse frequency and cyclical peaks (marked x–x and x) is thought to be tolerably good in both instances, but can be yet clearer at the best times.

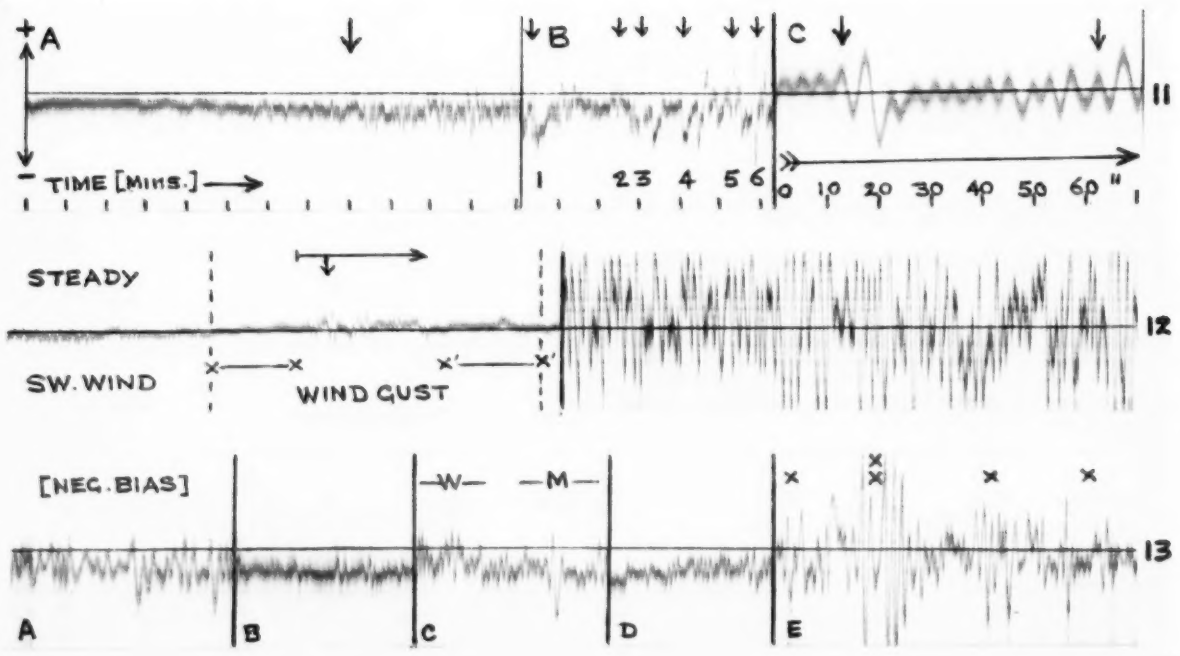
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PLATE III

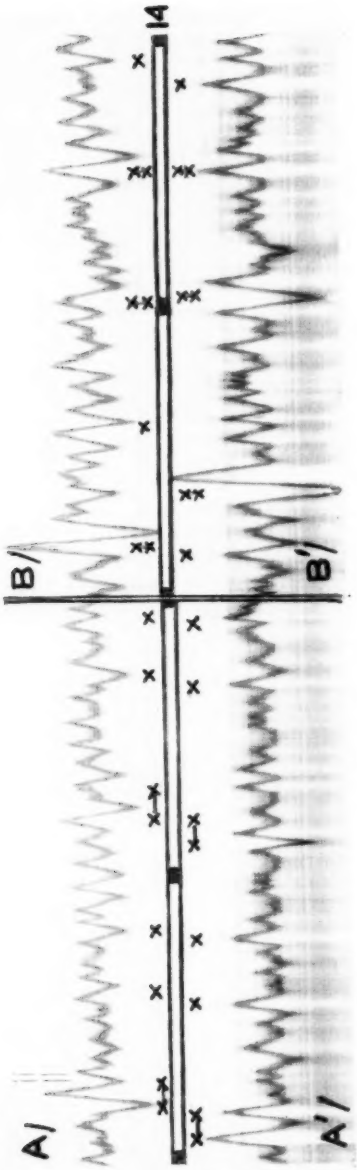

PLATE III

THE RECEPTION, 1955

This annual gathering was held at 11 Chandos Street from 3.30 to 5.30 on April 13th, and was attended by about forty members and their friends.

To create a friendly and social atmosphere, members on arrival were given a label with their name written on it, so that introductions were superfluous.

Tea was available from 3.45 onwards, and at 4.30 Mr. George Jacklin gave a short address, reproduced below, on "The Perceptive Faculty in Radiesthesia."

* * * * *

I propose to deal with the purely Metaphysical aspects of Radiesthesia, which, of course, include the kindred subjects of Radionics, Dowsing and Psychism. You have been advised in the notices of this meeting that the subject is entitled "The Perceptive Faculty in Radiesthesia," and as this particular human ability is of so much importance it is well worth while giving a little thought to it.

First allow me to say that my interest in our subject of Radiesthesia has been the result of research into psychism, the various forms of phenomena thereby produced, also the training of psychics at the Institute of Experimental Metaphysics in London, and more recently my professional occupation as director of a London Institute of Psychology.

In both I have come into close contact with people who possess this faculty, and therefore I believe it to be a fundamental in the practical art of Radiesthesia. To-day this is being accepted by various interested bodies, and when recently I was asked to speak at the Medical Society for the Study of Radiesthesia, I did so with grave doubts. The President, however, proved to be right, and I found that a considerable number of the audience, much to my surprise, agreed with my ideas. The privilege I enjoy here to-day is not unconnected with results on that occasion.

This is not a repeat of my paper on that particular occasion, because I feel that you yourselves have had perhaps more actual experience, nevertheless I would venture to offer some personal ideas for your consideration.

First, in support of my contention, let me refer to the differences of opinion amongst well-known authorities on this subject of Radiesthesia.

Whilst one states that the wavelength of health is 8 metres (Turenne) another says it is 21 centimetres (Lavaron). Another declares as follows : " We have produced a universal rod made of two strips of whalebone, one male and the other female, together with a magnetic needle and pivot " (Turenne) to which yet another replies expressing his surprise at this recommendation and also at the assumption that strips of whalebone are of different sex

(Mager). Or again another declares, " with gloves on, the rods cease to move " (Mager) only to be contradicted by the declaration that " gloves make no difference " (Turenne).

Personally, I am by no means surprised or perturbed by these contradictions, for they amply prove my own findings, which lead me to a conviction that in order to get experts in this work it is essential that the apparatus in use should suit the particular demonstrator. This, of course, cuts right across those established standard methods which are becoming more and more accepted.

But we must also recognise the important fact that upwards of 75 per cent. of cases would not become proficient to any real degree without codes, rates, etc., to help them. It is my belief, nevertheless, that some potential experts are frustrated or overlooked, so it is a question as to how far particular methods should be encouraged in the interests of successful Radiesthetists. As a researcher, and not a practising demonstrator of any one particular system, I am, naturally, more interested in the exceptions ; for the majority, perhaps, the usually accepted techniques bring results.

We have, therefore, two categories of beginners, and it is essential for the skilled instructor to learn something of the character and potentialities of the student right from the start.

In fact this has led me to the conviction already stated that whatever appliance the student may use, it should be chosen for its suitability to the type of perception already possessed by that beginner.

It is by now obvious that my ideas are not exactly in line with those of many Radiesthetists and my experiments with prospective demonstrators have been unorthodox, yet they have been well worth while. How great a part this very personal perceptive faculty plays is not easy to define, but it is certainly of paramount importance.

My research has been chiefly connected with Radionics. At the Institute referred to we used such apparatus for diagnosis and treatment of diseases. Records were kept and considerable success noted therefrom. As a result there is no doubt in my mind that the basis of all the work was definitely metaphysical, in spite of the intricate instruments, knobs, rates, atlases, and all the bright fittings. Nothing of a purely mechanical nature proved of itself completely reliable, and for one reason only, namely that all such gadgets are only the tools chosen to help the craftsman demonstrate a faculty which is within himself.

In order to try to prove this we were able to carry out certain experiments, and we were fortunate in having the help of the chief operator.

First I should explain that these radionic instruments were increased in number until there was a bank of some dozen, all of which it was my job to maintain and service when needed. As a

matter of fact, as more and more were needed for treatment, I made a number myself and I mention this fact only because of what transpired at the experimental test in question.

Having arranged for the operator with her diagnostic machine and an independent witness, we proceeded with the test, which proved to be the most conclusive and the shortest I had undertaken.

First, three blood slides of well-known cases under treatment were selected by the chief operator, and each tested in turn to ascertain the exact condition of each patient that afternoon.

Satisfied with the results of her tests, the operator was asked to leave the room whilst a slight adjustment was made to her instrument. Here the witness was needed as evidence that nothing was done nor the machine touched during the absence of its owner. On her return, she was asked again to test each slide, and to her surprise and concern she could get no reactions from any. Most apprehensive, she asked what had been done and said her instrument had been completely put out of action.

Here we had indisputable proof of the tremendous power of suggestion, and I realised the situation was indeed serious and likely to jeopardise the whole future work of this lady.

Suggestion had brought about this perilous situation, and I knew that the only way to put it right was to use the same method again. I assured the operator that her instrument would be returned to its former condition if she would once more leave the room. When she came back she tried the same three slides again, and with obvious relief found everything as it should be. But for my work on the instruments and her faith in me, I dread to think of the inevitable disaster, and was indeed thankful things were once more back to normal.

Some time later another proof was forthcoming, this time quite spontaneously. During the work slide " B " was tested in error for slide " A," nevertheless the reactions associated with " A " were obtained.

These two instances seem to prove that the mind of the operator, and her beliefs (in other words the functioning of the perceptive faculty and its reactions) are really vital and need to be fully recognised.

For this reason it seems to me most necessary to avoid too much suggestion in the case of an amateur starting to practice Radiesthesia, whatever apparatus be used. I do not believe that the same code for pendulum swing will suit everyone, and caution is necessary lest the fundamental faculty be diverted or frustrated. Two things are important in any appliance used for this work. It should be as simple as possible and chosen or made to suit the particular person using it.

One cannot, of course, overlook the psychological significance of the multiple and complicated apparatus. They become a

kind of subterfuge of the knowledgeable, and an imposing challenge to the novice. In these cases a pupil has first to master their complications and learn a set of rules, possibly to the detriment of their own natural ability. It seems that there is need for the specialist, the expert, in the practical art of Radiesthesia; assuredly such should be the people with the perceptive faculty most highly developed.

In support of this may I quote yet another instance which came about as the result of the work at the Metaphysical Institute.

We had there, at the time of the experiment already mentioned, and in another department entirely, a student who showed exceptional psychic ability. The President was so impressed by her that she offered not only to train her, but pay her for the time involved, as this young woman was, unfortunately, not independent.

I was asked to take her in hand privately, that is to say, not as one of the training classes of four students. This was arranged, and she quickly developed a perception which she was trained to use in a normal state of consciousness, as it was only in exceptional cases we approved of self-induced trance. From a general perception which was above the average, she developed a particular ability to map dowse, to mentally contact living people unknown to herself and to report their state of health. In subsequent experiments she could see into people as if their body was transparent and indicate the state and position of disease. She was never allowed to co-operate with the Healing Department prior to or during her training, and had no knowledge whatever of the radionic work. One fact emerged, this young woman without instrument of any kind was quicker, and more accurate at diagnosis than any operator we had in the radionic work.

Also, whereas the manual operation of the diagnostic instruments caused considerable fatigue, with this person's unaided perceptive faculty there was no depletion or strain, for with right tuition the psychic should never suffer in the way complained of by most mediums, such as loss of power, barriers, off days and such like.

Undoubtedly in both cases the same human faculty was in operation, but the methods differed. On the one hand it had been developed by means of a purely mechanical device, and on the other by dealing with it on a more abstract level.

So far we have not considered what is called 'broadcasting' in radiesthetic work. In this, just as in the case of tuition and diagnosis, I believe much more can be done to help the broadcaster by studying his personality and providing the most suitable means for the purpose.

At the moment my experiments are concerned with this aspect and I have tried to find a means to help, in the way of some suitable apparatus. As yet there are insufficient data to prove

success or failure, but time will provide this. We all know the numerous appliances in use and many have been invented with the idea that reaction will occur automatically as the result of radiation from the object concerned.

Also there is now instrumental proof that in the case of the human body there is a vibration, apart from that of the heart, which will indicate the presence of diseases, mental and physical. But one of the most interesting facts is that these detectable pulsations are conditioned by mental activity, and will register on a metre or as pictures and symbols, and can be automatically recorded. There is a similarity between this apparatus and the electro-encephalograph used for physical brain rhythms, but in my view this new apparatus has much greater metaphysical implications and is influenced greatly by the function of perception in both subject and operator.

And so, whatever we do, mind is all important though unfortunately we do not know its full capacity or its limits, nor the dividing line between physics and metaphysics as they interact the whole time.

However, it may be helpful to recognise this fact and not to fall into the error of believing that any apparatus used for Radiesthesia works of its own volition. At the same time we must realise that whatever the instrument we use, all it can do is to bring to the conscious level some indication of a faculty within our unconscious of the greatest value to the successful result of our endeavours.

* * * *

As usually happens, the majority of our guests seemed to find much of common interest to discuss, and a few lingered on in earnest and profitable conversation for some time after the hour at which the meeting was supposed to dissolve.

The Reception may be considered a success.

EVERYTHING RADIATES—II*

BY BALDUR MEYER

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We will now examine, fundamentally speaking, that well-known form of radiation—thermal radiation—rather more closely. The radiation from every furnace belongs basically to the infra-red. With decrease in temperature the energy of the infra-red radiation

* See *B.S.D.J.* XI, 84, for previous article.

decreases, with simultaneous increase in wave-length and thus reduction in frequency. However, radiation by no means ceases at zero centigrade, in fact, not until zero-absolute is reached, i.e., at minus 273° C. Here the energy of radiation becomes zero and simultaneously wavelength increases to infinity. If two unequally heated surfaces are set opposite one another it is not only the hotter surface which radiates energy to the colder body ; both surfaces radiate. The hotter surface radiates a greater amount of energy of shorter wavelength, and the colder one radiates lesser energy of longer wavelength. But the cold body definitely receives more energy from the hotter, than the hotter receives from the colder one, so that average energy-balance gives the impression that only the hotter surface radiates to the colder one. Nevertheless, in principle, both radiate infra-red energy to the other surface, if their temperatures are above that of zero-absolute. The energy lost by the one is supplied again through radiation and conduction from other bodies.

So, actually everything radiates, that can be expressed through the Stefan-Boltzmann law.

Infra-red energy output $= 5.4 \times 10^{-12} \times T^4$ watt/cm^2 in which T is the absolute temperature in degrees Kelvin, i.e., 0° C + 273° C.

The wavelength* of this radiation can be calculated by :—

$$\text{wavelength in cm.} = \frac{0.288}{T}$$

If the absolute temperature were really zero, the wavelength would be infinitely large, and the energy would then be zero. This absolute limit is never reached in practice, but in the immediate neighbourhood of the absolute zero centimetre-waves and even metre-waves can arise. At a temperature of 0.1° abs. (i.e., —272.9° C.) the wavelength would be 2.88cm., and despite this coldness of space itself, we find that the radiation output is very high when we regard the dimensions of the stars as the radiating surfaces. The new science of Radio-astronomy is concerned with ultra-short waves coming from outer space ; this source, which is actually the cold invisible stars, is of a purely thermic nature.

Nevertheless we turn to our terrestrial conditions and endeavour by physics to explain radiation from water and other materials.

At minus 20° C., i.e., 253° K, the energy per sq. metre of surface, amounts to 222 watts, the wavelength being 0.0114 mm.

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* i.e., That wavelength which for a given temperature gives the maximum infra-red energy of radiation. (This is, of course, understood by physicists and engineers.).—EDITOR.

At plus 20° C., i.e., 293° K., the energy per sq. metre of surface amounts to 400 watts and the wavelength is 0.00985 mm.

So under our terrestrial conditions each sq. metre radiates some hundreds of watts at a wavelength of about 1/100 mm.

Since all objects radiate energy on one another, this reciprocal radiant energy ceases when their temperatures are equal. When the conditions are in equilibrium no radiation energy flows, but radiation potential is nevertheless present ; each object radiates towards the other.

The wavelength is not dependent on the material, but on temperature ; one must, however, always bear in mind that the width of the bands of radiation (spectrum bands) depends on the material, for in the technique of incandescent lamps one has, for example, determined that the width of the wave-bands at constant temperature, depends on the material, and we can take it that such differences, due to materials, exist also at lower temperatures, although the fundamental wave is entirely dependent on temperature only. Further, it may be accepted that the characteristic radiation arising from a body in its passage through the upper layers of the various structures of materials is modulated mosaically. The material and the state of aggregation of the material—whether solid, liquid or in the gaseous state—also influences the kind or quality of the radiation. Wood has a different form of radiation from that of metal ; water differs from the radiation emitted from earth or stone. The entirely different influence on health of wood or metal when used for building construction, is well known.

If material is in motion, the radiation from it will obviously move also, and it can then be determined more easily by people sensitive to such radiations. A flashlight can only be seen by night a short distance away, it does not engage the eye ; if, however it is set in motion, it is instantly brought to our notice. Thus it is that underground water is rarely established by a dowser, when still, and likewise smoothly running water in a pipe usually escapes his notice too ; whereas a natural flow of water with its many little falls and eddies, can be compared with the swinging flashlight, which is easier to identify.

But in saying this I do not make the claim that I have explained the nature of radiation. There are many other theories. The purely thermal consideration of radiation problems—without taking into account radioactivity—using laws long since established in physics, shows nevertheless that all bodies radiate energy-masses mutually to one another. The quantity of this radiation energy can be influenced qualitatively through the kind of material from which it originates, its state of aggregation and its state of motion.

THE HAND AS A RADIAESTHETIC INSTRUMENT

A synopsis of an address given to the British Society of Dowsers on Wednesday, March 9th, 1955

BY ARTHUR N. JENNER

Introducing the lecturer, the Chairman said : It is only quite lately that I have had the pleasure of making Mr. Jenner's acquaintance.

I was told that he would be able to give us an interesting lecture, so I did not lose much time in asking him to address us.

Mr. Jenner is indeed well qualified to do so, as he is a Member of the Faculty and one-time Vice-Dean of the British College of Naturopathy, as well as being a Chartered Physiotherapist and the holder of diplomas in Naturopathy and Osteopathy.

Radiaesthesia may be defined as " sensitivity to radiations," and as my daily work entails the use of my hands diagnostically and therapeutically, perhaps I have some excuse for addressing you to-day.

As Maury says : " As soon as you make appeal to the intuition of the hand, a form of sensitiveness involving something more than touch, you enter the domain of human radiation, which is more revealing than any mechanical apparatus. The hand, the prince of detectors, can be assisted by the pendulum, which is nothing but the prolongation and visible amplification of the sense of touch " (1).

There is little doubt that for thousands of years, certain healers have, often unwittingly, practised radiaesthesia. The untutored bonesetters, for example, had the ability to diagnose and treat sprains, subluxations and even dislocations without any knowledge of pathology or even anatomy, and yet often achieved results impossible to many a medically trained practitioner. They seemed to have an uncanny ability to differentiate normal from abnormal. Even Sir Herbert Barker, whose knowledge and experience was, without doubt, superior to that of the average bonesetter, admitted that often he did not understand exactly the nature of the condition he was treating, and yet he was able to correct it. Is it feasible to suggest that he and his fellow practitioners were able to sense the abnormal wavelengths emitted by the injured tissues and, by a natural gift, restore the tissues to normal ? I think it is worthwhile to pursue this matter further.

Although I use a number of different therapies in my own practice and believe it is essential to do so, a considerable amount of my time is given up to the diagnosis and treatment of disease and injury by manipulative methods. The system I use is not pure Osteopathy or Chiropractic, but a combination of techniques from both these systems and the neuro-muscular method, known as " Pranotherapy." The latter was originated by a Yogi named

Dewanchand Varma, and developed by the well-known Naturopath, Stanley Lief.

Varma's theory was that " vibration is the manifestation and movement of life—it is life itself. The source of all vibration is the universal force known as the Prana, of which the most tangible manifestations are the ultra-sensitive currents of the atmosphere " (2). He taught that the Prana flowed into the body via the pineal gland and the medulla, from whence it circulated by spiral and vertical routes throughout the whole body finally to flow out from the hands and feet. Futher, he stated that any obstructions to this free flow of vital energy resulted in disorder somewhere in the organism ; the chief obstructions, according to him, are adhesions formed in the muscles, skin and connective tissues. Therefore, treatment must aim at the removal of adhesions and the restoration of the free circulation of the Prana.

There is probably a good deal more truth in this theory than we in the western hemisphere realise, but I feel that an explantion more in line with modern scientific knowledge would help to substantiate Varma's system.

The most active tissue of the body, apart from glandular tissue, is voluntary muscle ; the rest of the connective tissues are passive. Muscles are richly supplied with nerves and blood-vessels and respond very rapidly to stimuli ; when they are called into play, an extremely complex series of vital, chemical, metabolic and electrical phenomena occur. The motor nerve impulse releases acetylcholine at the neuro-muscular junction, which initiates a series of reactions, the chief of which is the oxidation of glycogen to provide heat and energy, with the production of carbon dioxide and water as end-products. The latter chemical change only occurs provided oxygen is available in adequate amount ; any " oxygen debt " results in the accumulation of lactic acid, causing stiffness and fatigue. At the same time, heat is generated and an electric current is produced. The muscle, in contracting, tends to shorten, thicken and harden, and has the effect of squeezing the blood and lymph it contains into the veins. This is followed by an increased supply of fresh blood as the muscle relaxes again, hence the need for adequate relaxation.

Under normal conditions, of course, all these changes take place in an harmonious manner ; unfortunately the stresses and strains of life often upset this delicately organised process. Occupational strains caused by the over-specialisation of modern industry, wherein workers are forced to sit or stand all day in one position, to make the same movements, to bend and stoop, to lift and carry, cause muscular tensions through over-use and lack of adequate relaxation. Lactic acid and other metabolic end-products tend to accumulate, causing an increase in the hydrogen-ion concentration, with resulting localised oedema, congestion, and later fibrositic changes and contractures. Other causes of a similar con-

dition are trauma—accidents, falls, blows, sprains, the after-effects of fractures and dislocations—faulty posture, over-specialisation in athletics, exposure to cold, damp and draughts, sedentary occupation, and, by no means least, nervous tension and anxiety. Rabagliatti also gave as frequent causes of a similar condition of the muscles and connective tissues (*a*) over-eating, leading to the excessive production of lymph, which becomes congested in the tissues, and (*b*) inadequate elimination of tissue-wastes (3).

It is obvious that these congestions, infiltrations, tensions and fibroses will interfere not only with metabolism, but also with circulation and the transmission of nervous energy. Local disorders of this kind, if severe, are palpable by tactile sensibility, but, with practice and experience, the slightest abnormality becomes apparent to the sensitive finger by, it would seem, some form of extra-sensory perception. It is not only possible to locate the lesioned area, but often one can inform the patient as to the type of pain he is experiencing, whether it be " sharp," " stabbing," " gnawing," " toothachey," and so on, merely by palpating the region.

Is there any explanation of this discernible variation from the normal? Does it lie in the fact that there exists a difference in electrical potential between normal and abnormal tissues? Sir James Barr says : " Every cell in the body is a miniature battery, whose function depends on the difference in the electric potential between the ions within and without the cell " (4). Galvani was the first to demonstrate " animal electricity," which to-day may be shown to exist by the Cathode Ray Oscillograph, not only in muscles, but in nerves, secreting glands, the retina and other active tissues. As far as muscles are concerned, we see that activity causes variations in electrical potential, as also does injury. In the muscular lesions of which we have been talking, we see that in many cases there is tension and therefore hyperactivity and in other cases, injury ; therefore in all cases, variations in electrical potential are almost certain to occur. These, together with the accompanying metabolic changes, will result in differences in vibrational activity in the tissues and will be sensed by the palpating finger.

In our everyday practice, we make spinal examination a routine procedure, palpating especially for abnormalities in the spinal muscles and fasciae. This is very important, because, not only is the spine the central pivot of the body, it also houses the spinal cord, where most of the nervous reflexes occur. Two types of spinal reflex are of importance to our subject—(*a*) the viscero-somatic reflex, and (*b*) the somatico-visceral reflex. In the former, any abnormality occurring in a viscus, whether functional or organic, will bring about, by reflex, some degree of tension or hyper-tonicity in the spinal muscles in segmental relationship with the nerves supplying that viscus. This spiral tension then

becomes a secondary etiological factor not only in maintaining the original visceral lesion, but also in causing further local or distal disorders.

The other type, the somatico-visceral reflex, acts in the opposite direction ; in other words, a muscular lesion in the spine causes, by reflex activity, abnormal nerve impulses to be relayed to the viscus or viscera in segmental relationship, leading to irritation, congestion, anaemia or hyperactivity and so causing disease. Thus, in both cases, a vicious circle is set up. In either case, it is possible to make a diagnosis, by means of palpation and " nerve tracing," and then to treat by manipulative methods. In the one case, manipulation will help to break the vicious circle, while other methods of treatment bring about a cure or improvement ; in the other case, manipulation, together with advice on posture and the correct use of the body, may be all that is necessary to restore normality.

It is interesting to note that Abrams wrote an original treatise on the subject of spinal reflexes and showed considerable interest in spondylotherapy, in which certain reflexes of visceral activity are initiated by percussion of the spine. According to Maury, " human emissions from the spine are particularly strong," which enable the sensitive finger to diagnose spinal abnormalities, which so seldom appear on X-ray pictures. On this point, Varma has this to say : " the Pranotherapist must never ask the patient what is wrong ; he must find out himself, and by explaining the precise nature of the malady, will increase the patient's confidence in him. To be capable of this the Pranotherapist must develop his sensitive faculties to such a degree that he can feel the currents of the human body from the top of the head to the tips of the toes and ascertain the condition of the circulation of nervous vibrations."

If we take Varma's advice, what are we likely to find as we palpate from the top of the head to the tips of the toes ? Congestion and thickenings in the scalp are usually associated with loss of hair, depression and certain forms of headache ; those occurring in the forehead and face are indicative of facial neuralgia, catarrh, inflammation of the antra, tinnitus and fatigue of the eyes. Lesions of the front of the neck suggest disorders of the larynx, thyroid gland and tonsils, but probably the most important area in the body is the sub-occipital region, the region occupied by the atlas and axis. Muscular congestion and thickening here tends not only to interfere directly with circulation to the medulla and upper cervical nerves, but also, by reflex activity through the superior cervical ganglion, upsets the blood-supply to the brain and meninges, thus being a common cause of migraine, vertigo and congestion in the head.

As we travel down the spine, we find that lesions in the lower cervical and upper thoracic regions are associated with brachial

neuralgia, in the mid-dorsal, respiratory complaints, such as asthma and bronchitis and so on.

The spine, however, is not the only part of the anatomy which manifests these muscular lesions. For example, congestion and tension in the intercostal muscles is often responsible for pseudo-angina, and thickenings in the epigastrium lead to a large variety of abdominal complaints, often simulating peptic ulcer, while a similar condition in the region of the caecum may be mistaken for chronic appendicitis.

In the lower extremity, mention may be made of sciatica, the cause of which is never in doubt when the hands are trained to palpate accurately. Usually severe tensions are found in the lumbar and gluteal regions. Other conditions are what are so often termed " Internal Derangements of the Knee," which is another way of saying that the surgeon does not know what is wrong. Almost invariably it is found that muscular imbalance is the cause, and it is readily corrected. Perhaps we should not overlook another common ailment, varicose ulcers, the sole cause of which may be said to be stagnation of the blood in those tissues which are most subjected to the force of gravity. Bisgaard, a Danish physician, has written an excellent treatise on the etiology and treatment of this and similar conditions (5).

Although this talk is chiefly concerned with the diagnosis of disease by the use of the hands, a few words regarding treatment will not be out of place here. The sensitivity which we apply in palpation also plays a part in therapeutics ; one must feel one's way all the time, palpating as one treats, modifying the pressure exerted by the fingers as one feels the tissues yield, realising that each patient is an individual requiring individual attention. The soft-tissue movements must be deep and slow, soothing but searching, so that no abnormality is missed, as occurs when the treatment is rapid and superficial. The remarks that patients make are indicative of the purposefulness of the technique : " It seems as though you have eyes in the tips of your fingers " ; " It hurts, but it's a nice hurt ; you always seem to find the places that give me trouble " ; " I never have to tell *you* where the trouble is " ; " How did *you* know I had trouble there ? " and so on.

One strange symptom that one notices when palpating congestion in the heel, also mentioned by Bisgaard, is that on deep pressure, the patient always assumes a facial expression unique in that it is something between a smile and a cry. But it is always diagnostic of congestion of the heel in varicose ulcer or eczema.

To conclude what has been, I am afraid, rather a sketchy discourse, perhaps one or two recent case-histories would help to give some idea of the value of the methods I have outlined.

1. Farmer, aged 47. Last September, as he attempted to climb on to the back of a truck, the driver suddenly, without warning,

drove off, causing him to make violent contortions to maintain his balance. Three hours later, he had a black-out, followed by convulsions of such severity that he had to be put into a strait-jacket to get him to hospital. Electro-encephalography, radiology and spinal puncture all proved negative. Prescribed phenol-barbitone and told to rest. Some improvement, but frequent spasms, twitching of face, numbness down back of throat and down one arm, lack of concentration, difficulty in making conversation, etc. December—further spasms of severe nature and more black-outs. All previous examinations carried out with negative results. Medical advice—continue with phenol-barbitone.

Patient first seen on 6th January, 1955. Examination showed considerable distortion of the whole spine, but especially lesions in the sub-occipital region. Improvement commenced after the first treatment, and after ten treatments, there are no symptoms except very occasionally a momentary twitch of the lip.

2. Boy, aged 5½. Diagnosed 18 months ago as Perthes disease of the right hip. Treated with traction apparatus and then walking calipers. Discharged by hospital last October and told to report in six months' time. First seen 8th November, 1954. On examination, extreme lateral rotation of the right hip with considerable muscular contraction of the right glutei. No apparent abnormality of the hip joint. Patient very crippled and walking on his toes. Nine treatments completely normalised walking, except for an occasional tendency to walk on the toes. School doctor amazed at the improvement, but annoyed because he was treated by an osteopath.

3. Girl, aged 9. Three weeks previously, fell on icy path on to back of head. Next day, fainted, and then every day for three weeks, fainted once or more often. Specialist assured mother that it was nothing to do with the fall and advised waiting for further developments, suggesting an epileptiform condition. First seen 31st January, 1955. Examination revealed an extremely severe rotation of atlas and axis. First treatment caused such a sudden release of blood to the head that the patient was very giddy for several minutes afterwards. No further fainting from that moment.

4. Woman, aged 48. Fractured os calsis in June, 1954. Orthopaedic surgeon reduced and immobilised fracture, which was subsequently treated by heat, massage and exercises, until December, 1954, when the surgeon informed her that she would experience pain for the rest of her life if she did not submit to an operation to ankylose the ankle-joint. This she refused, although the surgeon was certain that nothing else would suffice. First seen 3rd January, 1955. Foot and ankle very swollen, congested, stiff and tender. The whole foot was misshapen and congested, and the region of the external lateral ligament exquisitely painful and tender. Patient could only hobble on two

sticks, the pain at each step making her wince. After seven treatments, the foot was shapely again, the oedema around the ankle gone and the pain so much improved that the patient walked four miles with only one stick, and was able to get around the house without any support. The orthopaedic surgeon could not believe his eyes when he saw her and said he never expected to see her walk without sticks again. He doesn't know yet that an osteopath has been treating her—he will probably change his tune when he does know!

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References, etc.

(1) Marguerite Maury, *How to Dowse.* 1953.
(2) Dewanchand Varma, *The Human Machine.*
(3) Dr. A. Rabagliatti, *Initis.* 1930.
(4) Sir James Barr, *Abrams Diagnosis and Treatment.* 1925.
(5) Dr. H. Bisgaard, *Ulcers and Eczema of the Leg.* 1948.

RADIESTHESIA AND COLLOIDAL STRUCTURE

A few notes suggesting the direction in which to look for answers to problems of Diagnosis and Treatment of Disease

BY REV. DENIS LAWSON-WOOD, L.TH., PH.D.

Any colloidal state is accompanied by emanations of an "electric-wave" nature. Disturbances in colloidal equilibrium may be caused by emanations of an "electric-wave" nature entering a balanced field; similarly colloidal equilibrium may be restored by the introduction, into the disturbed field, of suitable emanations or waves.

The term "colloid" is used to describe a physico-electro-chemical occurrence; an *unstable* complex in which continuous transformations take place when minute particles (size range from barely perceptible under a microscope down to molecules) held in suspension in a liquid, gas or other medium (e.g., an emulsion) tend both to dispersal (remain in suspension) and to coagulation, due to the interaction of surface forces and electrical charges.

The term was first used by Thomas Graham in 1861; but colloidal science is still very young, and the writer is not aware of any *general* theory of colloidal behaviour having so far been formulated.

All life is found in colloidal form. *All known forms of radiant energy* can affect or alter colloidal structure. *Any factor* capable of altering the extremely sensitive colloidal structure of protoplasm *must* affect the behaviour and welfare of the organism: hence the importance of this branch of study and investigation.

The gross symptoms of disease appear as *end results* of disturbances in protoplasmic colloidal structure. In diagnosis the attention should, therefore, *not* be focussed on *end results ;* and treatment should *not* be aimed at the symptoms *but at the underlying colloid.* This applies to organic and functional disturbances (physiochemical and psychophysical).

Emanations from a specimen (object, creature, field, etc.) affect the colloidal state of the observer (dowser) ; changes in colloidal behaviour are registerable by means of extra-neural extensions, e.g., a pendulum. The " tingling " sensation which, under certain conditions, dowsers experience in different parts of their body, appears to be caused, *not by direct* stimulation of " pain " nerves but by changed colloidal behaviour of the protoplasm permeating living tissue. The nerve mechanism of the internal or visceral " sense " enables the dowser to feel the emanations. (The writer has at times experienced considerable internal distress as well as widespread near-surface tingling).

It is suggested that major discoveries will be made by radiesthetists who investigate not only the four main factors able to affect colloidal equilibrium (physical, mechanical, chemical, biological) but also recognise and attach at least equal importance to the fifth and *characteristically human* factor, namely semantic re-actions. The term " semantic re-actions " was used by Alfred Korzybski to indicate *re-actions* to things and circumstances *in connection with their meanings.* Korzybski formulated the first non-Aristotelian system of training and discipline which he called General Semantics.

Working on the lines above suggested, the writer has already been able successfully to deal with one or two long-standing complaints within a short time : but a great many cases will need to be documented before it is possible to offer for general use a detailed theory or technique.

ROD, PENDULUM AND GEMS

BY NEIL ILANGAKOON

In the course of several visits to sites in the gem-producing districts of Ceylon I have found that gems produce a surface pattern similar to the three bands of " trios " found by Colonel Merrylees and others for underground streams. If a sample for, say, sapphires, is used, the pendulum or rod will react at any point on crossing these bands. I also find it possible to obtain the serial number for the sample on these bands with a pendulum. This

feature would be natural if gems were found like a mineral vein or stream. But they are not. They are found like stones scattered in often widely separated places in a gem-bearing gravel vein, locally known as illam.

Why then the continuous band or line patterns? I am not a geologist or scientist, but suggest that perhaps gems are washed through the gravel vein in the course of millions of years of evolution and impregnate the gravel with remanence influences. I have so far found it impossible by radiesthesia to predict confidently the location of gems at points under the central band. All I say is that the chances of finding a vein of gem-gravel bearing gems like the sample beneath the middle band are very good.

I shall be glad if a reader can suggest a radiesthetic method or instrument whereby I could discriminate between reactions caused by remanence and those caused by the actual presence of gems at particular points under the middle band.

I find the Oasis rod, if used with a sample, helpful in identifying the influences underground. Immediately on crossing a depth parallel on my way to the opposite parallel the Oasis begins a reaction pattern : 9 revs. clockwise, 9 revs. anticlockwise, a pause, and then the series repeated several times according to the depth. Outside the depth parallels the revs. are 1/1 or 2/2. This is for sapphires. My pendulum serial for this gem is minus nine. Generally there is a correspondence between serials obtained with my pendulum and with the Oasis. The exception is the case of metals or minerals. Here for reasons I cannot understand the Oasis gives a serial constant (5/5) no matter what the sample used with the rod. It will interest me to learn if users of rotating rods who have learnt to take serials with a pendulum obtain the serial-like reactions I do with the Oasis rod.

I think that the late M. Louis Turenne working under standardised conditions found that his serial numbers for the chemical elements exactly corresponded with the number of their atomic components and their place in the Mendeleef scale. Many of my own results with the pendulum are in line with such a finding, for example, for H_2O. As against this my serial numbers for sapphires and rubies—both chemically corundum I am informed —differ : minus 9 and minus 4 respectively. I cannot suggest any explanation. I cannot take serials with my whalebone rod, but the " Oasis Serials " for these gems are 9/9 and 4/4 revs. as described.

Finally, it may be noted that the correspondence between my serial numbers with pendulum and Oasis rod is apparently limited to polar (positive or negative) test samples and does not extend to the positive plus negative—Turenne's " radio-magnetic "— group, which includes metals. The terms clockwise and anticlockwise used by me to describe the revs. of the Oasis have reference to the view-point of an onlooker on the operator's right.

EXPERIMENTS WITH A DIVINING ROD

BY CLARENCE V. ELLIOTT

In 1939 the writer met a man with a divining rod who claimed considerable success in finding oil. Being allowed to try it, there seemingly was some reaction from it in my hands.

Previously some oil promoters had induced me to buy several oil leases by telling me how good the geology was in the area. Shortly afterward I began to read some of the oil publications, and noted that at least eighty per cent. of all wildcat locations drilled for oil were failures even though a large portion of the locations were picked by geologists aided by the seismograph, magnetometer and torsion balance. All these stress that they locate only structures and cannot tell if the oil is in the structure.

A number of locations were called to my attention that had been made by people using various kinds of instruments, and they were failures also. These instrument-users, unlike the geologists, claimed to be able to show where the oil actually is instead of just finding a structure that was hoped might contain oil. The geologists refer to these instruments as "doodlebugs" instead of divining rods.

The only instrument actually seen by me was the one belonging to the man referred to in the first paragraph. As it seemed to do something in my hands and had quite a considerable mystery attached to it, I was fascinated with the device and wanted to try to learn more about it. If it is wrong there is a reason for the error, though the reason may not be easy to find. It seemed worth some effort to learn more of the instrument's characteristics.

Having some tools I proceeded to make an instrument in general similar to the one I had seen, a metal version of the forked stick of wood used by dowsers for water locating. It differs from the fork of wood in having an opening where the fork starts in which different containers could be interchanged and locked in place. I was told the containers were filled with chemicals, one of which would respond to gas, a second to water and three for high, low and intermediate gravity oils.

Another oilman who had some previous contact with the instruments, informed me that the so-called chemicals were nothing but natural gas, water and three kinds of crude oil, or in other words a sample of what you are searching for.

The instrument was made and tried as I had seen it done, while riding in an automobile, with my hands resting on my knees to give a steadier control. For six weeks my partner and I drove around through producing oil fields, but could get no reaction out of the instrument. Finally when out of the auto-

mobile on the ground with my hands off my knees some reaction occurred. During the six weeks numerous changes were made in the size of the oil containers, material of the handles, etc.

A more searching study could now be begun to prove it would actually indicate oil by checking in proven oil fields. There was a definite reaction among producing oil wells. It also gave oil indications in areas having no oil wells. Since that time producing wells have been drilled in a part of these areas giving the oil indication, showing the correctness of the instrument.

The original instrument had plain steel helical springs, aluminium handles and an aluminium cross bar attached to the upper ends of the two springs. The cross bar had a circular hole for the tubular sample containers, and was fitted with a thumb screw for fixing the containers in place. The containers were of brass.

After several months of checking in oil fields with three gravities of crude oil and a sample of methane gas, it appeared to do a good enough job to try to interest some oil company to allow me to locate oil for them.

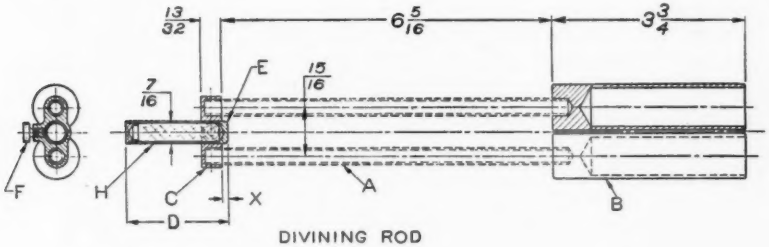
For a start a company gave me a list of twelve wildcat locations being drilled to check and report my findings. Of course without any checking one could condemn the whole twelve and be eighty per cent. right, but that does not find the locations that could produce oil. The company supplying the list was drilling one of the holes where I got no oil indication. It produced 1,500 barrels of oil per day, so it was fairly obvious that something was wrong with the checking. The original check was made using a 38 API gravity crude oil. A recheck made with the 31 gravity oil from the field indicated a lot of oil missed by the 38 gravity oil check. The depth to the oil in this field was around 10,000 feet.

This failure showed the need for a greater variety of oil samples. There was no particular reason to think the instrument would distinguish between different gravities of oil, but it does. In the end a series of oils of the following gravities : 16, 20, 24, 28, 31, 34, 36, 38, 42 and 49 were obtained and a sample of each one sealed in its own container. For a preliminary search a container with a mixture of all these was used so as not to miss any kind of oil body. By use of the individual gravities it is possible to distinguish if there are several oil strata, since they usually contain oil of different gravities.

After about two years of checking it seemed very definite that the instrument would locate oil, water, gas, or anything used as a sample. About this time a new instrument was made from other materials not easily corroded, to better its appearance. The full-size mechanical drawing enclosed gives some of

the principal dimensions. Certain parts are referred to by letters on the drawing for further explanation.

" A " is one of two similar helical springs wound from 8-18 stainless steel wire 0.050in. dia. The outside diameter of the springs is about five sixteenths of an inch. " B " is one of the two handles and is made from monel metal on account of being non-corrosive. Previously aluminium was used, but for some reason it blackened the skin of my hands where it touched. The handles are made from $\frac{7}{8}$in. round bar, and are drilled most of the length with a large hole to reduce weight. The hole for the spring was drilled a little smaller than the outside diameter of the spring. By twisting the spring in the direction it was wound it can be inserted into the hole in the handle and holds by friction.



DIVINING ROD

" C " is the cross bar that fastens to the ends of the springs opposite to the handles. The springs fasten to the cross bar in the same manner as they fasten to the handles. At the left end of the drawing is shown a cross section of the cross bar. This shows the projection that is threaded for the screw " F " used to clamp the container in place. The screw " F " is also of monel metal.

" H " is the sample container made by drilling a hole in a piece of 7/16in. dia. round monel metal rod. After the sample has been placed in the hole a plug is pressed into the hole for a permanent seal. If carefully done this will hold gas and liquid tightly. Gold or other solid minerals do not have to be so tightly sealed.

Several containers have rubber stoppers for use when one wishes to make only a one-time check say with some of the cuttings taken from a drill hole to learn the extent of the area the cuttings come from. This frequently gives very useful information.

The first containers were made with the dimension " D " $2\frac{1}{2}$in. long, thinking that the larger the sample the more sensitive it would be, but such is not the case. Some containers have been

used only 7/8in. long. At the start the whole container was filled with the sample. Recent experiments tend to show the sample may be microscopic in size. For example two or three particles of gold so small that a magnifying glass must be used to see them is a sufficient size of sample. Other means have been found to vary the sensitivity of the instrument.

The first gold sample used was half ounce in size obtained from a miner. This would give a gold indication where an assay would not show anything. The sample was removed from its container and carefully examined with a good magnifying glass. Small grains of quartz sand were found in it that the instrument would give a reaction on as well as on the gold. Some of these sand grains were put in a container without any gold and found to give indications at the locations which were thought to be from gold. When the gold free from the sand, was used, no reaction for gold was obtained.

The same kind of a mistake was made by using a lead sample obtained from the concentrator at a lead mill. It was claimed to be 95 to 96 per cent. pure galena. The checks with this sample did not seem to be correct. The examination of the sample with a microscope disclosed zinc sulphide, silver sulphide, iron pyrite and small pieces of the base rock along with the galena. So here were five different materials that the instrument could be giving its reaction from. The writer believes that it would work on the impurities even though one held in his mind the idea it was working on the lead ore.

These mistakes lead to the conclusion that the sample must be close to 100 per cent. pure.

Further as to the size of sample needed, the platinum sample consists of a piece of pure platinum $\frac{3}{4}$-inch long and 0.001in. in diameter. It requires good eyes to be able to see it.

In 1942 while World War II was on, monel metal was not easily obtained, so aluminium was tried for sample containers. The first one of aluminium contained diamonds discarded after use for truing grinding wheels. It gave a wide reaction the first place it was tried. This aroused suspicion in an old experimenter that something may be wrong. About the same time some pure aluminium oxide was obtained and put in a monel container to search for aluminium ore. Numerous indications were obtained. Also a solid rod of aluminium the same size as the monel container was tried and found to duplicate the indications of the aluminium oxide inside the monel container. Aluminium has a thin oxide coating on the surface. This is probably the explanation why the aluminium rod and the aluminium oxide in the monel container give the same indications. As aluminium is fairly common in the earth, the reaction from the aluminium container of diamonds was most likely due to the oxide on the container itself.

It had been assumed that the monel metal alloy of about 70 per cent. nickel and 30 per cent. copper being a manufactured product would not give any reaction from something in the earth. It took nearly fifteen years to realise this assumption is not true. The reaction is not an extensive one like oil or gas, but occurs in rather narrow veins similar to water and gold indications.

It thus becomes necessary to check all indications where the sample is in a monel container with the indications of an EMPTY monel container. Where the latter gives an indication it is necessary to disregard the indications of the container with a sample in it.

Any material that exists in the earth is unsuitable for a sample container. Gold, iron, copper, platinum or silver which exist in the earth in the free state are undesirable. One may have to resort to the use of two different materials for containers for any one sample and two empty containers. If one empty container gives no reaction over the area under test, then the sample sought can be checked for by using that kind of a container.

The container material most commonly used, especially for oil, by others, is glass in the form of a bottle. Early in these experiments a container was filled with pieces of a broken bottle. It gives very extensive indications.

In one experiment fifteen pieces of glass bottles were picked up from widely separated places along the streets so they would likely be from different bottles. One piece at a time was put in a metal container and tried over a test area. Each piece gave a reaction usually over a small area, but no two indicated their presence over the same identical area. This test has been repeated at two other locations 50 and 1,200 miles from the first test with similar results.

Glass being a sodium-calcium silicate of variable composition accounts for the different samples indicating its presence in different areas. One of the surprises is that the instrument will distinguish between various glass compositions the same as between oils of different gravities.

Another material tried for containers, hopefully, was the plastic lucite. It being a manufactured product totally different from a metal was not expected to give a reaction over something in the earth, but it did. Four other plastics have been tried but all react over something. All do not react over the same area. What are they giving an indication of ?

Contrary to the behaviour of some instruments, this one will work over still water in a bucket, cistern, well or over a flowing stream. Daylight or darkness seems to have no influence. It will not work over the steering wheel of an automobile. If the instrument could locate only a moving underground stream, it

would be useless for gold, silver, iron, copper, uranium or oil which are not moving with respect to surrounding material in contact.

If some water is poured into a small depression on the ground the instrument gives a reaction over it. Wait a few minutes until the water has soaked into the ground and there is no longer any reaction. Why? Perhaps this is fortunate, otherwise after a rainfall of considerable size, water would be indicated everywhere.

Most of my water indications seem to be continuous underground channels, some of which I have traced for thirty miles, some from the mountains to the edge of the ocean. Many good water wells have been drilled on these channels or branches from the main channel.

Some of the odd materials tried as samples are peach seed, wood ashes, paper, sawdust and carbon from a flashlight battery. All gave a reaction at some place.

The most common instrument used for locating water is the forked stick of wood. Here the water sample must be the sap in the wood. What is to prevent the wood fork from giving a reaction over a coal vein that has been formed from wood? Any particular stick might not react to coal unless it had been formed from the same kind of wood. One coal sample does not seem to be able to indicate all coal veins.

Holding the instrument

The instrument in use is held with the sample about vertical projecting above the cross bar. The handles are gripped with the palms toward each other and the palms turned downward as close as possible to the position where the springs turn down. In actual use the turning is likely due to some muscular stimulus from the intrument, electrical in nature. There is some sensation mostly in my right hand and arm. There is no twisting of the handles in the hands as with a forked stick.

For many years the containers were fastened with the end somewhere near flush with the underside of the cross bar, or with the dimension "X" about zero.

It took thirteen years to discover that if a flat piece was used to get the end of the container exactly even with the underside of the cross bar no reaction was obtained over water in a bucket. However the instrument would turn down in a ring completely around the bucket, but some distance from it. Along a water main this flush setting would give a reaction in a line parallel to the main on each side and equally distant from it. This becomes useful as a means of finding depth.

If the container is set with a micrometer gauge so that the bottom is one half thousandth of an inch above or below the bottom of the cross bar, again no reaction occurs over water in a

bucket but in a ring around it. With less than the half thousandth setting, there may be a reaction over the water, or in a smaller ring than when flush. This effect needs further investigating with more accurate means of making the settings.

This suggests that there is some high frequency wave phenomenon at a wave length near one thousandth of an inch, in radio notation it would be about 12 megamegacycles. It is believed the body initiates a high frequency current that is tuned by the sample to some particular frequency characteristic of the material, possibly one of the frequencies given by the material by spectroscope analysis.

Another weird thing is that when a piece of clear cellophane is stuck over the bottom of the cross bar so as to cover the end of the sample container there is no response from the instrument. This was also noted when the covering was a piece of chamois skin or medical tape. A very minute condenser such as used in radio sets stops all response when connected across the handles.

Fifteen years passed before it was learned that the shape of the corner "E" could produce very erroneous results. This may be a wave guide property, I do not know.

Further discussion of the effect of varying dimension "X" on sensitivity and use for depth finding would require many more words. Much more research probably will disclose other variables. Gauges are now used for all container settings to get a definite position that seems so vital for consistent indications.

EXPERIMENTS WITH "ORGONE," OR DIELECTRIC ENERGY

BY H. O. BUSBY

After reading Dr. Brunler's address on Dielectric Energy (*B.S.D.J.*, VIII, 62, Dec., '48) I made some experiments and found that by winding insulated wire round a wire frame, with a coil-wire spacing of about $\frac{1}{2}$in., the ends of the wire being wound round the leads to an electric globe, 240 volt supply, insulation to insulation, a convenient apparatus was made. Anything placed within the frame and coil appeared to absorb an energy while the current was turned on, and the globe alight. This was shown by the shortening of the wavelength of the substance on a biometre.

Later on, after reading Dr. Westlake's address (*B.S.D.J.*, IX, 67, March, '50) I made an "Orgone Accumulator" which I

charged by placing it in the sun. After using it for some time and finding that it had a beneficial effect, I made two or three for friends who found that they also benefitted. I then experimented further and succeeded in making an " Orgone Generator " which appears to be efficient. Since making this generator I have not put the accumulator out in the sun, nor have I used it for more than twelve months, yet it remains fully charged because one or more of the small generators is always lying on the accumulator when not in use otherwise. In fact there appears to be more " orgone " in it than at any time when it was put out in the sun. I use a biometric method and a pendulum or rod for testing.

I have noticed for a long time that certain earth influences have an influence, or rather an effect, on the growth of trees, both stimulating and the reverse. I have found that the trees in better health and growth, than others are receiving a beneficial current through the roots. Using a generator as a sample it appears that this current is " orgone." I traced the current back from the tree to its source, which appeared to be at a very shallow depth, a matter of inches. I dug down and found some small pieces of disintegrating rock. One of the pieces gave a positive reaction so I removed it for testing. I then found that the current to the tree had disappeared. I substituted a " charged " stone for the fragment and in a few hours the current was restored, but that it had turned off to another tree which was a little closer than the first ; the latter received it a little later as the current from the charged stone was more powerful. The removed fragment was 1in. x ¾in. x ½in. in size.

I placed a generator on a block of marble 15in. x 12in. x 4in. in the sun for an hour or so. This block then became charged and served as a charger for smaller stones placed on it. Although many such smaller stones have been charged and removed from the block it has increased in charge and not diminished as though the initial charge made it capable of drawing further " orgone " from the sun's rays—almost like a chain reaction, building up rather than disintegrating. I found that one small stone, 2in. x 1½in. x 1½in., gave a reading of 28400 Angstrom Units after having rested on a charged stone. I left it out in the sun by itself for a couple of days and then found that it gave a reading of 51000 A.U. I placed this small stone in a bucket and filled the bucket from a tap. I took samples of water on blotting paper both from the tap and the bucket. The former gave a reading of 5600 A.U. while the latter gave 2800 A.U. showing that the wavelength had been reduced by half by the stone as the water flowed into the bucket. A short length of 1in. galvanised pipe with suitable fittings attached so that it could be fitted to a hose and sprinkler, was filled with small charged pebbles. The water issuing from

1 2 3

Nos. 1 and 2: Trees (Eucalyptus) of same variety, planted on the same day, about fifteen yards apart in the same soil. No. 1 has a trunk circumference of 2ft. 8½in. No. 2 has a trunk circumference of 4ft. 1½in.; it has a stream of orgone flowing to it.

No. 3: Shows a clean, healthy bark. It receives an orgone current by a root at "X." The source of the current was traced and found to come from a small fragment of stone which could be covered with a half-penny.

No. 4: The opposite side of the same tree, showing the effect of a noxious current, bark bleak and torn.

Nos. 5 and 6: Trees showing the effect of noxious currents.

4 5 6

the sprinkler showed the same difference in wavelength from that at the tap as did the water in the bucket.

I wondered what the effect of " orgone " would have on noxious currents. Some years ago I drove an iron peg in at a point at which a noxious current appeared to be rising from depth, twenty thousand feet or so, probably a stream of particles rising from the hot centre as visualised by Baron von Pohl. From this point, round which was formed a five-line cardioid, lines of current could be traced leading to trees in various directions. I put a charged stone at the iron peg and in a very brief time the lines disappeared as well as the five-line cardioid and a thirteen-line cardioid appeared in its place. I have found that a thirteen-line cardioid forms round these charged stones with the " turn-in " to the East. A thirteen-line cardioid also forms round a gold formation, but with the " turn-in " to the West (*B.S.D.J.*, VIII, 62, Dec., '48).

I have a sample of copper-uranium oxide (36% uranium oxide) and find that radiations from it disappear when the sample is put near a generator or a charged stone. The uranium can be used as a sample in reverse, so to speak, when looking for orgone areas as my rod shows that the radiations from it disappear as soon as an orgone area is reached. I have charged stones placed in various directions and the areas affected have interlinked so that a couple of dozen stones now control a couple of acres. I have not had an opportunity to test the effect of a generator on radio-activity with a Geiger counter, but there seem to be possibilities. For instance the problem of the disposal of radioactive wastes from atomic piles might be assisted by mixing charged sand—sand absorbs orgone readily—with these wastes. There appear to be many possible applications of the idea in other directions.

To give an initial charge to a stone; take a length of thin plastic insulated wire, a couple of yards, wind it round a stone then wind each end of this wire round the two leads to an electric bulb, insulation to insulation. Switch on the light for a couple of minutes. Then remove the wire and place the stone on metal, tin or iron, in the open, i.e., not within walls, for say two days, when it will have absorbed a full charge. This stone may then be used to give initial charges by using it as a touch-stone. A few seconds only is necessary, then these stones may be left in the open as above.

Another simple method of giving an initial charge to stones: Place several stones on a metal sheet and cover them with thin board, three-ply. Leave them in the sun for an hour or so—then remove the cover. In a couple of days the stones will have absorbed a full charge, even though the sun be not showing.

PHOTOGRAPHING RADIATIONS

BY LANGSTON DAY

Reproduced from Chambers's Journal *for June, 1954, with the permission of the Editor*

An entirely new kind of photography developed by a team of scientists working in the Delawarr Laboratories, Oxford, is opening a new chapter in scientific progress. Not only is it throwing light on some of the unsolved riddles of physics and biology, but it is likely to be used also in many matters of practical life, such as the analysing of foodstuffs and water-supplies, medical diagnosis, crime detection, prospecting for metals and minerals, horticulture, veterinary work, and warfare. The cameras which are used photograph radiations, and they depend not on direct or reflected light but on modulated cosmic energy.

Science is familiar with electrical and radio waves, X-rays, Millikan rays, and other vibrations which fit into the electro-magnetic spectrum. It is now apparent, however, that there are other forms of radiation and wave combinations, and that, in fact, everything in the Universe from an electron to a galaxy emits its own signature-tune of radiation. We know, of course, that radioactive substances emit vibrations ; now it has been discovered that living cells and cell-groups can do the same. It is perhaps more difficult to accept the fact that inert substances radiate waves. Yet more than fifty years ago papers were read to the Royal Society in London showing that radiations from metals and woods affected a photographic-plate.

It has now been discovered that the internal pattern of any object is related to its energy pattern—that is to the picture which its radiations etch in space. If we take an atom of hydrogen, in which a single electron revolves round a single proton nucleus, this movement produces a simple rhythmic radiation which is emitted by the atom. A uranium atom, which has 92 electron orbits, naturally produces a more complex radiation. So, too, if we combine various atoms into molecules we shall find that the waves or vibrations emitted combine into still more complex forms, which are similar in shape to the radiating body.

This process continues up the scale into the organic world of living creatures. Here there is such a complexity of vibrations that they build up into definite patterns, or force fields as scientists call them. These energy patterns cannot, of course, be seen by the naked eye, but the new process of photography is able to record them. Radiation photography is a most important discovery, for it brings to light an invisible world which appears to be the framework on which our physical world is built.

In ordinary photography a camera is focused in space so that it gives a clear image of an object. But in radiation photography the patterns have first to be brought to life by a special process of tuning, somewhat similar to that used in tuning a radio-set. Not only can these strange cameras be focused in space ; they can be focused in another dimension, which is concerned with levels of organisation. They can, for example, take photos of the radiations of atoms, or of living cells, or of complete living organisms.

If photographs are taken on the atomic level the results are very curious. Each kind of atom or aggregation of similar atoms emits a directional beam, so that photographs of atomic radiations resemble tiny searchlights. The direction of the beam identifies the atom. The applications of this to chemical analysis are obvious. Photographs of spa waters, for instance, show at a glance what the water contains. The health value of foodstuffs can be accurately gauged, and trace impurities are clearly shown by faint directional rays. By this new photography the postal authorities could analyse the contents of suspected parcels without opening them, and Customs officials could detect the presence of contraband.

When the camera is tuned to photograph radiations on higher levels of organisation the results are still more interesting. In this case the myriads of directional beams emitted by the atoms have combined like the fine strokes of an etcher's pen to build up recognisable forms and shapes. We are given a peep into Nature's building operations.

Suppose we take a horse-chestnut, a conker. If it is alive and healthy it contains myriads of invisible radiations corresponding to the whole of its possible future as a chestnut-tree. The camera can be tuned to record its potentiality to form roots, potentiality to form flowers, and so on, and it is possible to obtain actual photos of the future roots and flowers. This may seem an impossibility, unless it is remembered that we are passing beyond the frontiers of time and space and that seeds contain their potentialities for growth packed up inside them.

The farther we travel out of the world of time and space towards the creative source, the nearer we get to a common origin from which everything springs. One of the principal discoveries made by this team of scientists is that all forms of energy known to us arise from a basic cosmic energy which is everywhere and always. The Universe, in fact, is no dead thing. It is bathed in an illimitable ocean of energy, which even in the remotest interstellar spaces lies ready to be called into being. This cosmic energy is not only the source of all forms of energy, such as electricity, heat, light, and so forth, it is also the origin of matter.

In his book *The Nature of the Universe* Fred Hoyle says :

" From time to time people ask where the created material comes from. Well, it does not come from anywhere. Material simply appears—it is created. At one time the various atoms composing the material do not exist and at a later time they do. This may seem a very strange idea, and I agree that it is, but in science it does not matter how strange an idea may seem so long as it works—that is to say, so long as the idea can be expressed in a precise form and so long as its consequences are found to be in agreement with observation."

At one moment the atom with its enormous internal energy does not exist. At another moment it appears from nowhere, provided that certain conditions are fulfilled. Its source is the sea of cosmic energy which lies about us. In the same way energy can be conjured up from nowhere artificially, if we know the secret. The radiation camera works on this principle. Immeasurable prospects of tapping cosmic energy for other purposes lie in the future—and, also, a new correlation between different departments of science.

As the years go by, it is becoming very clear that science is too much in watertight compartments. Seemingly insuperable barriers lie between one branch of knowledge and another. One such barrier divides physiology and psychology. What is thought ? At one time it was said to be a vibration of molecules in the brain. To-day this theory is discredited, but, although a great deal has been learned about the mechanism of the brain, no one is able to say what thought *is*.

Discoveries at Oxford have shown that mental activity and charged particles spring from a common source, which may be called universal mind. This is really cosmic energy in another aspect. It is not only the mother of matter and energy, it is the mother of intelligence. The strange, almost magical manner in which the living elements in Nature seem to build themselves into embryos finds an explanation. What we observe in biological processes is universal mind flowing into our visible world of matter.

Some of the instruments in use in the Delawarr Laboratories depend for their functioning on the controlled thought of the operator. This notion is not so incredible when we understand the circumstances, for the work at Oxford has crossed the boundary-line between the mental and the material worlds. From the evidential point of view, what clinches the matter is the success of these research-workers in photographing thought-forms. In one test experiment, employing a special arrangement of apparatus no longer in use, a scientist held in his mind the visual image of a half-opened penknife. A number of exposures were

then made after the apparatus had been tuned. The results varied in clarity, as might have been expected when the subject was a fluctuating image in a man's mind, but several of the photos were excellent.

It has been found that radiations of all kinds obey a law of harmonics, which is familiar to us in music. Evidently this is one of the basic laws of creation, for it seems to govern everything both great and small.

One of the principles which is well known in music is that of resonance—the principle whereby a vibrating violin-string can shatter a wineglass which vibrates in harmony with it. It now appears that resonance occurs not only with sound-waves but also with all forms of radiation and that it plays a fundamental role in Nature. By resonance all growing things derive their vital energy from prime sources, with the aid of the sun.

It has also been discovered and verified by radiation photography that the rotational position in which a plant grows from its seed is the exact position in which this resonance is greatest. If you dig up a plant and bed it out, the result is usually a feebler growth than that which would be found if the plant were left to grow undisturbed. However, as gardeners know, there are exceptions. These exceptions occur when the plant happens to be bedded out in its original rotational position. It is believed that people with green fingers have an instinctive gift for rotating plants into their best positions for growth.

It appears that resonance occurs between the whole of an organism and a detached part of it—for instance, between a plant and its torn-off leaf, or between a man and a specimen of his blood. Thus it is possible to tune in to a person by means of his blood-spot, and, moreover, distance is no bar. By means of such methods radiation photographs have been taken of distant subjects clearly showing the existence of pregnancy in women, of specific diseases in various organs, and even of predisposition to a disease.

The new science of radiation photography, although in its earliest infancy, seems to hold out prospects more in keeping with a Wellsian novel than with sober reality. No doubt it will take many years before its possibilities are fully known, but in the process of its development we shall perhaps discover more about the nature of reality than we have yet discovered in the laboratory.

TEXAS DOWSER

BY GASTON BURRIDGE

One of the most interesting and prolific dowsers I have ever contacted is Mr. Smith Brooks, of Austin, Texas. To begin with, Mr. Brooks is a native Texan, born in Round Rock, Williamson County, Texas, March 25th, 1886. To add to this, Mr. Brooks's father, his brother and his grandfather on his mother's side, were all dowsers. As far as he knows, his mother did not have the ability to dowse. This brings to the fore an interesting set of questions. Did Mr. Brooks receive his dowsing ability directly from his own father, did he receive it from his grandfather on his mother's side, did he receive it from both, or was it an entirely independent trait developed wholly within himself?

It is generally believed, if dowsing ability follows any hereditary line at all—and there is considerable question whether it does or not—it flows from mother to son, father to daughter. However, I have known cases where it appears to have passed directly from father to son, and from mother to daughter. It would seem Mr. Brooks had a double exposure. If this is the case, it most certainly "took," for I have never heard of a more ardently consistent dowser.

Mr. Brooks says he firmly believes he has dowsed more than 3,000 oil wells! The number of water wells he has located is so many he long ago gave up any counting. While most of his work has been in the immense area within the State of Texas, he has done much dowsing in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, New York, Oklahoma, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wyoming and the southern part of Kentucky. This is an amazing record because it covers topography ranging from mountainous, to hilly, to flat, and climates ranging from sub-tropical to cool-temperate. It includes the geology in the "old" mountains of the Appalachian range from New York, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, to the "new" mountains of Colorado and Wyoming.

When I asked Mr. Brooks which was the deepest well he had dowsed he told me about being asked by a promoter to check where water might be found in that vicinity. He did so, and set the depth at 3,000 feet to a fissure carrying sulphur water. When this site was drilled, the log showed Brooks had missed the depth by 10 feet—the water being reached at 3,010 feet! Another site he set which was deep, proved slightly below 2,800 feet. Two other deep water wells he remembers were a sulphur well at 3,200 feet, and a fresh water well at 2,700 feet.

Oil wells are another picture. Brooks' deepest oil well drilled was 9,554 feet. He had dowsed it at 9,505 feet, thus missing

actual depth by 50 feet. This amounts to an error, based on the actual logged depth, of one half of one per cent! Mr. Brooks says this depth was taken by a " speedometer " reading, and might be off as much as 50 feet, making his error at least 100 feet, which would boost the percentage of error to 1%. He does not believe there would be an error the other way—that is, the depth could possibly be less, because of the innate character of the type of instrument used in measuring.

Mr. Brooks says he has checked on deeper wells—some as deep as 12,000 feet, but he found no oil at these locations and they were not drilled. He also has checked on depth at wells which were already drilled and flowing. Of course the depths of these wells were actually known. There was a possibility of thought transference here. These wells were below the 12,000 mark. For this reason, he does not claim to have dowsed deeper than the 9,504 feet.

I asked Mr. Brooks if he could distinguish between hot and cold water. He answered, " No." At least he had never tried to. Nor had he ever located any hot water wells in his experience. A few days ago I received a letter from him saying since I had asked him about distinguishing between hot and cold water, he had been doing some experimenting, and with the aid of two bar magnets, now believed he could tell the difference between ordinary temperatured water and hot water. He was hoping to go to some hot springs to test his theories.

I asked him if he could distinguish between oil and gas by dowsing methods. He answered, he could not tell by what *he* called " ordinary dowsing methods," but he had a device by which he could distinguish between them, and he had located many successful gas wells. Some of these are in the " Texas Panhandle " region near Kemper, Texas—others about seventy miles north of Denver, Colorado. A few of these wells first produced as much as 91,000,000 feet per twenty-four-hour day!

I asked Mr. Brooks if he had done any mineral dowsing. He replied only to the extent of working for buried treasure. I might point out here, the State of Texas, because of its vast coast line on the Gulf of Mexico, which is lined with many islands, large and small, was a favourite hiding locality for pirates and buccaneers of early times. Also, this State was astride several old caravan routes leading to and from Mexico from all parts of North America. Legends and history of buried treasures are manifold here. Mr. Brooks has been interested in this phase of dowsing since 1906 and claims to be able to distinguish between those places where treasure was once buried, but has since been removed, from those places where it still remains buried. As I understand it, he is also able to tell within close limits, of when the treasure was removed!

Mr. Brooks uses various "devices." He has worked these out for several different dowsing activities. They are his "trade secrets." Naturally he is not anxious to divulge them. They have taken him years and much work to perfect, and it is understandable why he is reluctant about broadcasting such information.

Brooks has been a farmer and ran an 800-acre wheat-corn-oats farm near Witchita Falls. He also has been much in the lumber business, first in Oregon, and later in different communities of Texas.

He says he can be working with his dowsing equipment when all at once, his ability will leave him. He goes dead. This condition lasts from several minutes to several days. He has no idea of the reason for this. He says he does not feel any different after he loses his ability than before, as far as he can determine. He is inclined to believe there is something magnetic connected with the matter, but as yet, he has found nothing to prevent its happening nor assist in his recovery.

I asked Mr. Brooks if he thought dowsers made mistakes. He answered, "Yes, very often." He believes there are two causes for these mistakes. One is, the *sun spot* disturbances. The other is that which he calls "personal magnetism." This is the first time I have heard sun spots believed to effect dowsers. However, there are those among astrophysicists who think sun spots come of a magnetic or electrical origin, or are the result of magnetic or electric phenomena. Therefore, if such is the case, it is not difficult to set one's thinking along the lines that sun spots, or earthly conditions set up by them, might affect a dowser's ability under certain conditions—whether personal or general in nature.

Magnetism seems to be coming more and more to the front in the thinking among those dowsers of experimental turns of mind. It is very likely this phase of the art will be greatly expanded in the near future. While dowsing ability probably is a combination of factors involving both extra-sensory perception and some electric or magnetic force in the earth or in the dowser's make-up, I am inclined toward belief the surface of magnetic possibilities has not been scratched. There are those who are investigating the polarity of dowsers themselves, as well as polarity of radiations emitted by various substances. There is an untold amount of classification work to be done, but I believe I see a glimmer of light at the far end!

Mr. Brooks also believes different dowsers have differing amounts of dowsing ability. He believes, further, individuals have differing amounts of ability at different times in their lives, these amounts varying at different intervals within these times. He tells about a distant relative of his who lived in the State of New Mexico. This man possessed so much "self magnetic

power," that if a half dollar piece (silver) were placed in another person's upturned palm, and his relative slowly brought *his* open, downturned palm toward it, at about six to eight inches above the coin, it would gradually rise and stand vertical, on its edge, in the hand holding it. If the relative would move his hand sideways—back and forth a bit—the coin would move with the hand's movement. While this relative often effected much relief to others from different ailments, he was not a dowser.

I asked Mr. Brooks if he thought map dowsing was practical. He answered it was not practical for *him*! He said it might be so for some, but he did not understand it and he was not inclined to favour it highly. He believed there was much to learn about it—at least for him. He said he would very much like to see it tested out to his satisfaction—something which he had not had the pleasure of witnessing so far.

As is the case with several dowsers I know, Smith Brooks is an avid experimenter. It would take many pages to record his experiments—many more, his thoughts on dowsing phenomena. Altogether, I believe Mr. Brooks has written me well over 20,000 words concerning his dowsing activities. None of these writings have been of a fantastic variety, none of them have been at all past the comprehension of one acquainted with accomplishments of other dowsers in other parts of the world.

It is my hope, before much more time has passed, Mr. Brooks will present information concerning his several dowsing devices and his technique in their use. I believe this information would be of interest to dowsers and would further general knowledge. While it is often true, other dowsers cannot use another's equipment or methods directly, there is always a chance, descriptions of them may spark an idea in another's mind. This may lead that mind toward solving a particular problem of its own.

With passing of each year, *evidence* of dowsing's place in the sun welds into *proof*. It is difficult to understand how actuality of the phenomenon can much longer be generally denied. The work of such men as Smith Brooks stands upon its own merits. It must be considered openly and fully—or denied completely. Much of it cannot be denied on *any* basis—or attributed to "chance."

Texas is a great State counting many attributes and resources. It can add another item to its long list—possession of one of the interestingly accomplished dowsers of the U.S.—perhaps, in the world.

NOTES AND NEWS

The *Sydney Sun* of August 24th, 1954, reported the finding by a water diviner, Howard Martin, of a man David William Knox, who had wandered from his home and lost himself.

* * * *

According to a local paper an employee of the Public Works Department in Kenya, Mr. F. S. Noble (B.S.D.), accompanied the police party searching for the body of Mr. A. G. A. Leakey, who was abducted from his home at Kibereri on the night of October 13th last year and murdered. The official communique issued in Nairobi corrected an earlier version of the part played by Mr. Noble, stating that "Mr. Noble . . . rendered considerable assistance in narrowing down the area of search which resulted in the recovery of the remains."

* * * *

A communication from Mr. F. S. Simcox to the *Auckland Weekly News* of November 3rd last year, refutes assertions about the unreliability of water diviners, made by Mr. A. W. Ridolls, head of the Agricultural Engineering Department, Lincoln College, in the issue of October 6th.

Mr. Simcox states that he placed two electric pumps and three windmills on his farm, all delivering good water from sources located by a water diviner. He gives a specific instance of one bore through sandstone in which excellent water was found at 132 feet, the diviner's estimate having been 130 feet.

* * * *

The *New York Times* of December 8th contained an article about Carol Terbush, an eleven-year-old girl who is being successfully employed as a water diviner.

* * * *

The Belgrade correspondent of the *Iraq Times* sent a report which was printed in the issue of December 8th about Dr. Bogdan Dioric, of Yugoslavia, who appears to be an up-to-date radiesthetist.

* * * *

Issues of the *Evening Post* (Jersey, C.I.) of January 22nd and 29th contain articles and pictures illustrating the methods of a well-known local diviner, Mr. J. C. Vautier, of St. Peter. He uses a watch as a pendulum or a stout wooden rod.

* * * *

According to a note and picture in *Friend* (Bloemfontein) of January 27th, the local Ramblers' Club has had a well, yielding 2,400 gallons an hour, drilled by Mr. P. van der Merwe, diviner and driller.

The *Stroud Mail* of January 28th contains a long article entitled "New Light on Disease." It describes the remarkable achievements of Mr. J. Cecil Maby in tracing, by means of the radio-electrometer which he has perfected, the radiations from the earth which have a harmful effect on many people. The article also refers to the other important work he has carried out in connection with the dowsing phenomena.

* * * *

The *North Devon Journal* of January 31st tells us that John Facey, a fourteen-year-old pupil of Chumleigh Modern Secondary School, the son and grandson of dowsers, has traced a spring which was causing flooding in the school playing fields.

* * * *

Mr. Ian Niall in "A Countryman's Notes" in *Country Life* of February 17th, relates a conversation with a farmer friend, who told him that on the advice of a water diviner his farm was supplied with water from a hundred-foot boring. The dowser seems to have been of an unusual kind as his sensitivity took the form of a stiffening of the body and a tingling sensation across the forehead wherever water existed below rock formations. He did not use a rod, but walked over the ground with his hands by his sides.

In *Country Life* of March 17th Mr. Niall quotes the experiences of a correspondent, which included the divining of two sites at different times at which boreholes were sunk to a depth of about 400 feet. The actual sites were confirmed by the diviners of the well-boring firm who were unaware that they had already been selected by the correspondent.

* * * *

It was reported in the *Daily Mail* of Monday, February 22nd, that the wreckage of the Belgian airliner missing since February 13th, was found 4,900 feet up on snow-covered Mount Terminillo, fifty miles north-east of Rome, at the exact spot indicated by Monsignor Stanislas le Grelle by means of the pendulum. Mr. F. Cogels, Counsellor of the Belgian Embassy, said that "Monsignor le Grelle indicated longitude, latitude and altitude and even added correctly that the wreckage was on a 40-degree slope."

* * * *

According to the *Irish Times* of March 11th the Rev. T. H. Scanlon, Rector of Batterstown, Co. Meath, has been asked by the Westmeath-Longford County Manager to help in finding water supplies for rural building schemes in the two counties. The dowsing sensitivity is said to have been in the Scanlon family for over a hundred years. Mr. Scanlon, who uses a wire instead of a wooden rod, states that when he finds water he gets a kind of electric shock down his arm. The nearer the water is to the surface, the stronger is the shock.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Gatehouse,
Garboldisham.
6.4.55.

Dear Colonel Bell,

May I presume to congratulate Dr. Parkinson on the article in the current number of the Journal ? As a summary of research by radiesthetists into the phenomena which interest them it is excellent, though as an analysis of the sum total of knowledge regarding the subject normally classed as radiesthesia it is, perhaps, less happy.

Even a cursory collation of isolated facts makes it evident that science holds much information sought by the diviner to elucidate the patterns with which he deals, and even more which can help to establish the principle behind the various mechanics recorded by the dowser, but as yet this does not appear to have come within the orbit of the radiesthetic investigator. Perhaps the tempo of scientific revelation has become too quick for him.

Be that as it may, in essence the conclusion formed by Dr. Parkinson anent future trends is a call for recognition of the old engineering dictum that first one sets out the Principle and then fits in the mechanics. Its application is long overdue, and only when it is applied will the radiesthetist realise how limited has been the field to which he has confined his enquiries and how complete is the circle of speculation which has passed for research into the Principle.

May I suggest that serious consideration be paid to this point. There is adequate knowledge of the Principle to provide a starting point, as the Ecological Research Foundation and other bodies are well aware, and it would be more profitable at this stage than further investigation into the processes or prowess involved in the use of the rod or pendulum.

Yours sincerely,
W. O. Wood

At Bagnor Manor,
Newbury, Berks.
25*th April*, 1955.

Dear Colonel Bell,

Last spring I was working with a pendulum over samples of hair in an attempt to diagnose various illnesses. In at least three of the cases the doctors had differed in their opinions ; and in one an old standing disorder had defied medical diagnosis altogether.

I was absorbed (and this may well be the operative word !) in my experiments, the first I had attempted, and I worked diligently for a matter of three months or so, but after the first

six weeks I began to experience periods of nervous depression ; and later I developed what I would describe as a reflection of the symptoms suffered by one of my subjects.

I decided to postpone any further experiments until I had regained my usual excellent health and spirits. The depression left me after a week or two, but the symptoms of illness persisted for nearly eight months.

It is possible that other members may have had a similar experience. And it occurs to me there may be some way in which the experimenter may protect himself, as the healer surely must do.

I should be very much interested to hear opinions on this.

Yours sincerely,

KATE KING

Alport Street,
Leith,
Tasmania.
12th April, 1955.

Dear Colonel Bell,

Some months ago I changed my place of work. I " felt " that the place was probably not over good earth rays but purposely did not test it so as not to unduly prejudice my mind. Soon I started to swell in hands and feet and rheumatism became noticable in spite of often taking my pet remedy, i.e., ¼-teaspoon of Acid Sodium Phosphate dissolved in hot water and allowed to become lukewarm, taken an hour before breakfast. I *then* tested the building and found a stream of water 6 feet wide running under where I work all day. I told the manager and said I must find another job unless he was prepared for me to experiment in de-raying the building.

The roof was " grounded," because it is corrugated iron right into the ground, walls and all. I wrote down all the likely substances, soda bi-carb, asbestos, felt, paper, etc., all to no avail, so started on chemicals—still no result. After about 4 hours I had the information that a tartrate or citrate would be effective, but which ? None I could think of was it, so I started at A (Aluminium) and up went the rod. So next day I consulted the chemist who said he could obtain Tartrate of Aluminium and got me 2oz. I found it had an insulating effect about 22 inches out from itself. I soaked a paper streamer in a solution of it and tacked it to every second-floor joist. That was effective, but slow, so I hit on the idea of painting it on with a paint brush. That was much quicker and just as effective. Soon I lost all the puffiness and swelling, and rheumatism disappeared. About 3 weeks later I got *Radio-Perception* and to my surprise found an article telling of the use of *Uranium tartrate* for the same purpose. Wonderful how independent experiments get almost

identical results! The building is still de-rayed after 8 months so it is lasting.

Yours faithfully,

R. S. Thomas.

Dear Colonel Bell,

Those of us who are trying to piece together the experimental evidence in the hope of learning the exact nature of radiesthetic phenomena can be misled by certain statements made by Dr. Martin Parkinson's excellent survey of information in the publications he has read.

For instance, on p. 155 he says that bronze coins which have V-shape notches cut in the periphery of each, when screwed to a wooden ball, as shown in the illustration of p. 156, will form a pendulum that functions "exactly" as the pendulum having magnetic needles "and an appropriate convention to rationalize its operation." This suggests what the readers may not have concluded for themselves, viz., that the magnetic field due to the magnets is not the only governing factor (if it governs at all).

Let it be supposed that the induced effect derived from magnets does not exist as a governing factor. In that case there still remain at least two possible factors: the effect due to the planes of the coins and the effect due to the notches. The effect of a slope given to a plane, i.e., its angle compared with say the horizontal is found in appliances of radiesthesia. Sometimes it is merely the angle of lines drawn in one plane. Examples: angle of plane in the case of the Chaumery & Belizal cone pendulum, each angle selecting a colour; angle of parallel lines drawn on a N-S vertical-plane paper selecting its corresponding colour and also producing that colour's vibrations (or harmonic) in the Capes Colour-Wave Generator, the use of which was partly described in *B.S.D. Journal* of Dec., 1952. Lines drawn on a horizontal sheet of paper to form an angle compared with magnetic north also serve as an indicator of a corresponding colour, as seen in Turenne's "Colour Magnet" (an indicator of North through the action of colours). The angle between two antennae of an insect, producing direction-finding effects, just like the two edges of a notch made in a cardboard or metal disc, is an example taken from nature. Let us recall the notch or "V" form of dowser's rods.

If the same result is due to two "selectors" notched discs (coins) and magnetic needles given special alignment, we may one day discover what may be the governing factor common to both. Perhaps Dr. Parkinson can tell us to what degree the use of notched coins renders superfluous, as do magnetic needles attached to a pendulum, the adjustment of thread length to provide a "tuning" to the known sample's influence.

Yours faithfully,

Noel Macbeth

REVIEWS

LA RADIESTHÉSIE POUR TOUS

FEBRUARY

p. 35. "Natura Medicatrix." By W. Herrinckx.—It is frequently said that all illness is a reactive effort of the organism to assert its own equilibrium. This reactive effort is a favourable sign, but it is often not sufficiently strong to restore health. Thus Nature needs assistance from some outside source. Nature, M. Heerinckx observes, ordinarily puts up a fight by two methods, inflammatory reactions and anti-inflammatory reactions. Of the first kind, fever is an obvious example. If the fever is aborted by strong medicaments, the result is seldom a happy one. The patient becomes susceptible to germs which do not ordinarily attack him. If you protect a person against a particular disease with a preventive vaccine, that person will be duly protected against the disease for a given time, but he may well develop some other malady. Thus vaccines against colds may produce furunculosis, a sign that the metabolism has been profoundly disturbed. In radiesthetic medicine one strives to aid nature without brutal intervention. One should aim at restoring equilibrium (i.e., function) to the organism, rather than attempt a spectacular reduction of the disease. Thus one comes back to the good practices of yesterday, when the sick person kept to his room, drank infusions and got better without complications. With penicillin and the other antibiotics we have forgotten those days, but we shall return to them.

p. 37. Radiesthetic prospection of the subsoil.—Father Desbuquoit gives instances of illness found to be associated with noxious earth ray effects. In one case changing the position of his bed led to the recovery of a sufferer. His father had died of cancer of the stomach in the same house three years previously.

p. 39. Errors of autosuggestion and psychic symbolism.—In this discourse W. Servranx explains how errors in divining can come about through the working of the subconscious mind.

p. 43. Old remedies.—In continuing his articles on this subject, Pierre Bories considers the beaver.

p. 45. Dynamism through dilution. By J. Bervroux.—Take a small vial of tincture of iodine and place it at one end of your rule, whether it is a one-metre tape or a rule of 40 or 100 cm. The writer suggests that the rule should lie N-S, with the zero point towards the north. You can then find what reading the iodine gives on the rule. The same reading will be found with the vial uncorked. If you now put one drop of the iodine into a vial of water and place it at 0 cm. on the rule, you will find that the pendulum balance point is much increased, perhaps from 6 to 20 cm. Now empty the vial and fill it with fresh water. This time the pendulum will balance at a point right off the rule, at somewhere about 120 cm. You can convince yourself that you are still testing the influence of tincture of iodine by holding a vial of it in the free hand as a witness. When you emptied the water from the vial, minute particles of the slightly iodised water were left on the wall of the vial, and when you filled it up again with fresh water, further dilution of the iodine occurred. This little experiment helps to explain the action of homoeopathic remedies. Liquid

potentised remedies are prepared by violent shaking, or succussion, repeated about thirty-three times after each dilution. This was not necessary in the experiment described, as tincture of iodine has a high diffusion rate.

p. 49. Sport and radiesthesia.—This article, by F. Servranx, was inspired by a previous one on the same subject by M. Marcel Perreaux.

p. 51. The graphic arts and radiesthesia.—Following on articles on this subject by Mons. R. Barbier in the May, 1952, and June, 1953, numbers of *L.R.P.T.*, the present article continues on similar lines and contains illustrations of radiesthetic drawings depicting costumes of an historical character, the work of Mme. Monroy, who is not an artist. The illustrations appear to be authentic when compared with books of the period.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 55. Some successes of Roger Caro.—Several interesting examples of successful prospections for archaeological remains are given.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 59. Detection of subterranean currents.—The radiesthetist often finds difficulty in determining with precision the course of underground water veins and the extent of their harmful influences. This is most often because of the numerous parallel lines of influence which accompany the currents of water and the radiesthetic links between the water and numerous substances in the soil, which react very much like water. It is suggested that to obviate these difficulties small corked bottles of copper sulphate crystals should be placed in the corners of the rooms due for prospection, and left there for twelve hours. After this period the prospection can be made, either on site or on a plan. A witness consisting of a small bottle of water containing a *trace* of copper sulphate should be employed. The bottles on the floors of the rooms should then be removed, for they give no protection against harmful earth rays. The method can be used to detect wet faults, but not dry ones. One radiesthetist is known to have used sulphate of silver to detect both wet and dry faults, but the method has not been checked.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 61. Pyramids and their influences.—Pierre Bories records the case of a Mme. X who mummified a large goldfish weighing 500 gr. Sterilisation appeared certain after six days by the disappearance of any odour. The fish became hard like wood. Mme. X went on to say that, having no refrigerator, when she goes to the butcher's shop, she wraps her purchases in clothing she has worn. Whatever the temperature, the food has never betrayed the least odour, even after several days. Mme. X, who is a professor of mathematics and science, can also mummify objects with her hands, but she usually employs clothing. M. Bories was able to carry out experiments which seemed to show that the radiations of Mme. X were equivalent to those given off by a pyramid with Cheops characteristics. The two radiations neutralised each other.

March

p. 65. Hidden treasure. By R.E.S.—An article in the Belgian journal *Le Soir*, for February 2, 1955, describes how researches were made for hidden treasure in the château of Chillon on the shore of Lake Léman. "Magnetic detectors" were used, of similar type to

mine detectors. At three places the machines indicated the presence of metallic masses, but on digging down to the rock underneath, no treasure was found. This could be explained in two ways. The rock on which the château was built enclosed metallic substance of geological origin, or the treasure had in fact been buried in the subsoil, but had since been removed, leaving radiations sufficiently strong to activate the needles of the detectors. The writer concludes that it is the last hypothesis that is relevant.

p. 67. A warning to radiesthetists.—In *L.R.P.T.* for September, 1953, W. Herrinckx described a method of "acclimatising" the room where one lives. He set out to find, first on a planisphere, and then on a map of the country indicated, a region of the globe whose influences were favourable to mind and body. Having found the position, he orientated the map N-S and placed on the point found a horse-shoe magnet with the poles pointed upwards and orientated like a compass, the middle point of the magnet resting exactly on the point. The magnet can be kept in position with small pieces of cork. By doing this it was claimed that the "climate" of the room was modified so as to improve the health and well-being of the person living there. A reader of this article repeated this experiment and found a region near Hedmark, in Norway. She arranged her magnet over the map and soon began to feel that the vibrations in the room were different. It was during the night. The new influence continued all through the night, and in the morning she removed the magnet. This procedure was repeated for several nights. After that, to the lady's astonishment, her husband, who used the room next door, and not knowing what was going on, asked if by any chance she had carried out any experiments without his knowing it, for he felt unwell. On hearing this, she stopped the experiments and concluded that if there are other people living in the house, one must exercise caution in making experiments.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 69. Radiesthetic experiments in a broadcast programme.—J. Calté records some successful experiments he made in a programme broadcast from Radio Luxembourg. He was able to locate several people with the help of a map, either from their signature or photograph.

p. 73. Protection against atomic bomb effects.—Lt.-Colonel H. Stevelinck writes that following atomic bomb explosions, the human organism is unable to eliminate the radiations given off. The cells of the body are transformed into magnets and lose their capacity for alimentation. He goes on to describe how the system can be discharged immediately by utilising the apparatus described by him in *L.R.P.T.* for December, 1954, p. 355. The discharge will last several hours, but as the body remains in the harmful energy field, it will become charged afresh, and it is equally necessary again to discharge it.

p. 77. Milk bottle capsules.—L. Poblin (BSD) tells how he discovered with his Universal Pendulum that milk bottle aluminium capsules, as used in Great Britain, give off a Green-Negative radiation. Thus a capsule fitted on a bottle standing upright gives off a vertical Green-Negative radiation upwards, as the radiation takes place at right angles to and away from the plane side of the capsule. No radiation was detected coming from the concave side. It is thought that the Green-Negative radiation is due to the shape and dimensions of the capsule, as none is found coming from capsules as used with

yoghourt bottles, these being of different dimensions. These results were confirmed with a Turenne pendulum, the two magnets being arranged so that one was horizontal and the other vertical, with the north pole pointing downwards.

p. 79. Trigrams.—Mme. Valeria Peretti-Brizi writes on the physical secret of the magical Chinese trigrams.

p. 82. Old remedies.—Continuing these articles, Pierre Bories here deals with the stork.

p. 83. "Radiesthesia is an Abstract Science."—This is the title of an article by Georges Galtier, which appeared in the February, 1954, number of *L'Echo des Mines et de la Métallurgie*, and is reproduced in part here. By way of introduction to the article, it is stated that M. Galtier sees in the radiesthetic art an "abstract science," which is able to render great services to our general knowledge when the classical methods of investigation prove themselves insufficient, and provided that it is "practised by cultured men of integrity within the limits of their specialisation." At the same time the Editor of *L.R.P.T.* does not follow M. Galtier in his appreciation of physical radiesthesia, and his contempt of mental radiesthesia is regretted. It is concluded in the article that although radiesthesia can be given a scientific explanation, it will never take its place among the experimental sciences. It is, and only can be (says the author) an abstract science. The article is one that deserves attention, even if we cannot agree with all that it says.

p. 88. The influence of thought.—F. Kreusch relates an interesting experiment whereby he prevented water from freezing. He keeps his car in an unheated garage, and when the radio announced that there would be frost, he magnetised some rainwater in a bottle, concentrating his mind at the same time on his wish that the water would remain liquid, as he wanted it for topping up his battery. Beside the bottle, which was half-empty, was another empty bottle of the same type. After some days, and when the temperature had been several degrees below zero, M. Kreusch went to the garage and found the water in the bottle still liquid and without a trace of ice, whereas another bottle in a bucket nearby was completely frozen. The writer then had the idea of pouring some of the magnetised water into the empty bottle, and it instantly froze. But the remaining water in the first bottle remained liquid. An interesting point is that during the several days of frost, the writer had the sensation of there being a film of ice along the length of his vertebral column, right down to the sacral plexus, which disappeared when the thaw set in. He assumed that by magnetising the liquid with his hands, it was impregnated to saturation point with his own "vital fluid" or magnetism. Moreover he concluded that by his mental concentration the magnetised water was linked astrally to his etheric body and to his mind, whereby the water was kept in a liquid state. This is his explanation of the sensation of cold he had down his spine. He also seeks to explain why the water poured into the second bottle immediately froze.

p. 89. Bases of radiesthesia.—Henry de France postulates four sources of intuition in dowsing and four causes of error.

p. 94. Vital ray emitter.—A. Peelers answers points raised concerning his apparatus.

p. 97. Wreck of the DC6 air liner near Rome.—It is recalled how the wreck of the DC6 air liner, operating on the Brussels-Rome-Leopoldville line, was located through radiesthesia by the Belgian prelate, Monsignor Le Grelle in the mountains near Rieti, some 70 kilometres north-west of Rome. The accident occurred last February.

p. 99. Radiesthetic experiments carried out by Radio Luxembourg. —It was arranged that on January 17th, 1951, a radiesthetic programme would be put on the air in which a car would stop at various places in Paris, and Mons. J. Calte would endeavour through radiesthesia to find out where the car was. The car was equipped with radio-telephone apparatus so as to be in constant touch with the studio, and could immediately confirm the points detected. In this article, which follows one last month (see *L.R.P.T.* for March, p. 69), M. Calte tells us that he required beforehand a photograph of the car and photographs and specimen handwriting of the three occupants of the car. Special precautions had been taken to make the tests valid, and the driver did not know Paris. More than 250 people witnessed the studio demonstration, including journalists and photographers. Reproductions accompanying the article show photographs of the car, the audience acclaiming one of the successful tests and M. Calte holding his rod over a map. The demonstration was a complete success.

p. 105. Doctors and radiesthesia.—In stating that doctors are by no means always antagonistic to radiesthesia, W. Herrinckx quotes a lawsuit concerning a radiesthetist to which a doctor was called as a witness, as recorded in *Le Jour* of Verviers for 7th November, 1954. Called by the defence, the doctor stated that he had come to know radiesthesia through the defendant because he had suffered for more than a year from extremely painful eczema of the hands. He consulted a number of his colleagues, including leading specialists in Nancy and Paris. But the condition got so bad that he had to wear gloves when auscultating his patients. The defendant gave a precise diagnosis and suggested well-selected medicaments. A little later the doctor was cured. Other doctors attended the court to witness in favour of the defendant. The radiesthetist had broken the law by practising, but there had been cures and eighteen convincing cases were cited at the trial.

p. 107. Radiesthesia in war.—Cases are given of relatives of soldiers fighting in Indo-China being reassured through radiesthesia as to the safety of their men. In one case an official letter announced the death of a Sergeant Savart and a following letter reported where he was buried. But radiesthetic tests showed that the sergeant was alive, and later the Red Cross reported that he was wounded and had been taken prisoner.

p. 109. A *résumé* of radiesthesia.—For the benefit of the beginner F. Servranx recalls that there are two schools of radiesthesia—the mental and the physical. But these schools are not necessarily antagonistic. *L.R.P.T.* has always held to certain basic ideas which admit both schools. The radiesthetic receptor is human, and it is human sensitivity which is the basic factor in all methods. Mental orientation will direct this sensitivity in a given direction, but the employment of samples, witnesses and instruments of specialised type will increase human sensitivity in others.

p. 113. Activities of Para.—It is stated that at a recent reunion held in public a spokesman of Para, who is a well-known lawyer, proposed that fortune tellers should be prosecuted for the illegal practice of the healing art. It is humorously pointed out that if this were done, fortune telling would become the prerogative of doctors and surgeons! And in the opinion of the spokesman himself, there are 50,000 fortune tellers in France and proportionately as many in Belgium.

p. 114. Pyramids and mummification.—"A.B." discusses the action of mummification by pyramids, following the article on mummification in *L.R.P.T.* for February, p. 61.

p. 116. Old remedies.—In continuing these articles Pierre Bories discusses the medicinal value of castoreum (a substance produced from the follicles of the beaver), and other remedies.

p. 119. Use of old-fashioned remedies.—An article by Dr. Henri Mallie, which appeared in *Congo Soir* on January 22nd, 1955, on the value of old-fashioned remedies which were used empirically in the past and have often been acclaimed in medical circles to-day, is reproduced. He shows how inadvisable it is to deride many of the old-fashioned remedies. In particular he mentions the value of extracts of mucus of the common snail in the treatment of whooping cough and other complaints.

p. 121. Prospection for uranium.—W. Servranx points out that in the search for uranium the geiger counter can easily miss radioactive points on the ground and that radiesthesia can be a useful adjunct, even if not fully approved by the authorities. He outlines ways in which the radiesthetic prospection should be made, which includes the taking of photographs over the ground concerned and testing them indoors with uranium samples.

p. 123. The dangers of exploding atomic bombs.—An article by Jules Calte entitled "Le Danger Atomique" is reproduced from the January number of *Santé d'Abord*. The writer states that each atomic explosion disintegrates a part of our planet. After each explosion we know that a cloud is formed in the atmosphere comprising particles of disintegrated matter, held in suspension in a mass of steam and gases liberated by the explosion, the whole mass being strongly radioactive. The cloud is carried by the wind and expands, depositing on its passage radioactive dust. That is the first danger to men and beasts, who collect these particles in their systems. The ill effects will not be immediate, but will produce a degeneration in future generations. But also, the radioactive cloud will eventually rise into the stratosphere, where it will form a sort of radioactive satellite of the earth. The writer goes on to say that these stratospheric clouds will screen the solar rays and bring about all sorts of catastrophes, similar to what have already occurred in recent years, such as tornadoes, floods, earth tremors and low temperature effects. Ten years ago the Atomic Age was born and it may result in the end of the world, unless we can take steps to prevent this.

p. 126. International Radiesthetic Congress of 1956.—The conditions of membership and arrangements for the 1956 Congress are given. The Congress will be held at Locarno in the second fortnight of May. Papers should be submitted between September and November, 1955. The Congress will last four days.

V.D.W.

RIVISTA ITALIANA DI RADIESTESIA

The number for November-December shows Dr. Vinci in a group outside a railway station to the north of Rome where water was required. This is seen coming out in great force from a pipe. The output and depth were found to be in accordance with Dr. Vinci's estimate, worked out from a map. After boring through ten metres of a stratum of basalt, water was found at the depth of 47 metres in the bed of an extinct volcano.

"Temperaments and Their Signs," is continued from a previous issue. The article refers to the new theory of W. H. Sheldon, Director of the American School of Constitutional Psychiatry. Instead of the four constitutional types of individuals, corresponding to the Four Fluid theory of the days of Hippocrates, namely, the sanguine or impulsive, the bilious or choleric, the lymphatic, and the nervous types, the new theory recognises three types. These are based on Embryology—on the prevalence of the tissue complex after development of one or other of the three germinal layers, endoderm, mesoderm and ectoderm in the individual. The latter is therefore a well-fed, easy going Endomorph, or an active, sport-loving, muscular Mesomorph, or an Ectomorph, who is frail, apprehensive and nervous. The writer gives a Table of the three types, showing the corresponding colours which Radiesthesia has connected with each.

Giuseppe Bartolozzi concludes his series of articles on "Human Magnetic Waves and Their Transmission." Directions are given for finding, with the aid of the pendulum and without the use of quadrants, whether or not a subject is suffering from the effect of injurious rays transmitted by his friends or associates. The writer has recently perfected an apparatus for neutralising such harmful emanations.

"Man Has a Mysterious Aureola" is portion of an article quoted from a contemporary. Beginning with the days of Paracelsus, the study of this subject is traced down to modern times, along with its various terminology. Reference is made to its use by Dr. Kilner and Dr. White in the matter of diagnosis. The various forms and colours corresponding to different types of illness are described at length.

A quotation from *Guarire* gives an account of an apparatus designed by a Swiss scientist for neutralising the effects of injurious rays from the Cosmos. It is in the form of an ordinary watch, which the wearer is to suspend from the neck, so that the watch rests over the sternum. While it is not claimed to be a cure in the ordinary sense of the word, it is believed to be a physical means of deviating emanations which produce many bodily ills. This suggests to the writer some old-fashioned customs such as the wearing by Arab children of a little bag of iron filings; or the suspending in a similar way by some Europeans of a bit of parsley to ward off travel-sickness; or the wearing of gems, amulets and medals. Such things are often derided until they receive recognition by science.

Two examples of the "Sixth Sense" in animals are given. The first is from a district in Umbria, where a family whose dwelling was near an ancient tower, noticed that the pigeons which nestled there were suddenly leaving en masse. The family came out in alarm at the sight and they were just in time to save their lives; for the tower collapsed suddenly and the house was buried in the ruins. The second incident occurred on a small island in Lake Garda where the caretaker lived

quite near a powder magazine. He was aroused in the middle of the night by the barking of his dog which kept on scraping at the door until it was opened. Then he heard the first explosion. When the next one came he was safe in his motor-launch, but the poor dog was left behind for the final blast !

In the reviews, *Radiesthésie Pour Tous* for September and October receives special mention. The matter has been dealt with by V.D.W. in the December *Radio-Perception*. Reference is made to the article by Henry de France in the September *Pendulum*, and to several articles in the June and September numbers of *Radio Perception*.

It is explained that the delayed appearance of this number is due tc bureaucratic regulations on the part of the Government, which has set up a new Department for the licensing of publications.

B.C.

Number seven, for January-February, deals with a variety of subject matter. First, with the recent discovery of petroleum in one of the provinces, it is pointed out that in a *Rivista* of 1947, there was an article by one of its collaborators describing the mineral riches of Puglio, following a map-survey of the province which he made on radiesthetic lines.

A noted Italian scientist has recently written on Cosmic Disturbances, and his conclusions confirm those of Dr. Vinci, which he reported to the Cespera in 1952, after his experimental work with the mobile Ying-Yang.

The Cespera, at its meeting on the 21st February last, considered the reports of four of its experts who had been studying, each on his own account, the problem of the tragic disappearance of the Belgian plane on February 13th. They worked from maps and without witnesses, using mental orientation. All agreed in locating the position of the plane at the time of the incident which caused the disaster. One of the workers had established by the 15th, that the plane had fallen to the North, in the neighbourhood of Mount Terminillo.

Quoting from a contemporary, a short account is given of the Pyramid of Cheops, considered as a gigantic reminder of the skill and the scientific and mathematical knowledge of the Ancient Egyptians.

"Unity in Radiesthesia" by Franco Calvario is a plea for unity in doctrine. This cannot be achieved by polemics between mentalists and physicists. If one cannot understand the Why and the How, there is no use fixing upon a theory which is only an hypothesis, and imposing this upon others, especially since the personal factor enters into the equation. What is needed is a compact group of workers who will utilise hypotheses only so far as they accord with known facts and results, borrow terms where necessary from the Sciences while giving them a radiesthetic significance, and develop a uniform terminology.

There is an interesting article on the relationship between musical tones and colours. Also an account of a law case in Trent, where a doctor was accused of unprofessional conduct because he made use of Radiesthesia and other means of healing. He was completely exonerated by the Judge, whose reasons are given at great length.

Radio Perception is given great praise in the Review section.

B.C.

BOOKS AND APPLIANCES

The following books are published by the Society :

Dowsing, by W. H. Trinder, 10/- (7/6 to members)

Radiations, by T. Bedford Franklin, M.A., F.R.S.E., 8/6

A Radiesthetic Approach to Health and Homeopathy, or Health and the Pendulum, by V. D. Wethered, 10/6 (8/6 to members).

* * * *

The " compensator " described in the book by Madame Maury entitled *How to Dowse* is obtainable from Electro-Medical Hire Ltd., 74 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1, at the price of £7 10s.

* * * *

The Aura Biometer of Dr. W. E. Benham, complete with accessories and Handbook, £5 5s., plus postage in U.K., including packing, 7/6

The Pasquini Amplifying Pendulum : Research model: double-cavity boxed with instructions : 30/6 post free. Set six colour-correction weights of two sizes 2/6. Also Cameron Aurameter, aura goggles, etc., Lists (6d.) from J. J. Williamson, F.S.M., Assoc. Brit. I.R.E., Archers' Court, Hastings.

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Markham House Press Ltd., 31 King's Road, London, S.W.3—The Radiesthesia Specialists—will be pleased to obtain any books or publications required. Special searches made for out-of-print books. Foreign works a speciality. Postal enquiries only. Send stamped addressed envelope for catalogue.

Elementary Radiesthesia by the late F. A. Archdale is on sale, 4/3 post free. This work, together with the Beechwood Pendulums at 3/6, the Conical Universal Pendulum at 12/6 and the *Pendulum*, the Monthly Review of Radiesthesia—Subscription rate 25/- at home, 26/- abroad and $3.80 in North America—is obtainable either from us or from Mrs. M. Archdale, 3 Wayside Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth. Sample copy of the *Pendulum* 2/3.

Pendulums of black plastic of two types with nylon thread can also be obtained from Mrs. M. Archdale, namely: (*a*) with hollow and screw cap for sample, weight ¾oz., 12/6; (*b*) solid, weight ½oz., 9/-; post free. Cheque or postal order should accompany the order.

* * * *

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Elephant Ivory, Spherical or Torpedo shape with cavity	..	20/-	each
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* * * *

The " Link " divining rod described by Mr. Guy Underwood in his article on Spirals and Stonehenge (*B.S.D.J.* 62, Dec., 1948) can be obtained from him at Belcombe House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts., price 8/- post free in U.K. Reprints of this article are available at 2/- each. Reprints of 10 Essays on water-divining and archaeology, 15/- the set.

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